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JACK BRAND PILSENER
'REWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,832—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
M. L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	27th Jan.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th ,,
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	16th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	25th Jan., 1900

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Rouenrd	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th January, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 23rd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a m., on the 25th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 26th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th Jan., 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	23rd Jany. 1900.

taking cargo and passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers, from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to,

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 19th January, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR EVENING WEAR.

NEW CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.

DRESS SHIRTS.

The "Opera," Rs. 4-8 Each.
Special Value.

DRESS SOCKS.

Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12 per Pair.
Large Variety.

DRESS GLOVES.

Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-8 per Pair.
Reliable Makes.

DRESS TIES.

Rs. 4-8 per Dozen.
Smart Shapes.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⁄₈ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ³⁄₈ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅞ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	,,	0	11
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST 5 NIGHTS.
TAYLOR-CARRINGTON Co.,
LAST 5 NIGHTS.
AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, JAN. 23RD.
Production by special desire, of the King of Farcical Comedies.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
For positively one night only.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, EVENING, JAN. 24.
Production of the latest London Version of the favorite Musical Comedy,
MY SWEETHEART.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN 26TH,
GRAND CYCLIST'S NIGHT,
Under the Patronage of the
BOMBAY V. R. CYCLING CLUB.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 27TH,
LADIES and CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 27TH,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Production of the Famous Irish Drama,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
NOTE, MR. SID BLACK,
The Champion Trick Cyclist.
THE MARLOS,
The World's Greatest Athletic.
MR. H. L. JENKINS,
The Comic Act Cyclist
and the
AMERICAN BICYCLE POLO TEAM
Will appear at all of these performances and give Exhibitions of their Wonderful Skill.
Admission Rates: Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee.
Military and Naval Men in Uniform, Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Reserve Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co.,
Doors open at 8-45. Performance commences, at 9-30.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast hand-writer and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROSSE" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Mhow Arsenal Depot Factory, up to the 5th February, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April 1900 to the 31st March 1900. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Re. 0-8-0 per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate, that the tenderers have inspected the authorised pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the stores at the Mhow Arsenal and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the stores are accounted for in the list or schedule.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1900, Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

ST. J. A. MUTER, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Mhow, 17th January, 1900.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 15th February, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1900, to the 31st March, 1901. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and Holidays) excepted from 25th January to 13th February, 1900, between the hours of 10 A.M., and 2 P.M on payment at the rate of one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY the 15th February, 1900. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required, can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

N. OGILVIE, Major R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1900.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or AGAINST the ESTATE of KENNETH MACAULAY, Marine Surveyor, Bombay, late of Bombay, European, Deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 1st day of September. 899, and Probate of an Authenticated Copy of whose Will was on the 12th day of January, 1900, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to William Macaulay Ross, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Merchants, Bombay, one of the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay reserving the right of John Smith, the other Surviving Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Macaulay Ross on his behalf at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 6th day of March, 1900, as after that date the said William Macaulay Ross as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands, according to the Directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recongnised.

Dated, this 20th day of January, 1900.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY & DUNLOP
Executor's Solicitors.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF WHITE, GREY AND COLOURED YARN, &c., &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, (In Liquidation.)

Under instuctions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 23rd January, 900, at 2 p m., sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of the Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited, at Tardeo.

A large stock of grey, white and coloured yarn in bundles and loose of different numbers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1900,
AT 9-30 P.M.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,
in aid of the Funds of
THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
ADMISSION: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MACNEIL," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1900.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 12 NOON on 1st February, 1900, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS to CORPS at Madras, Saint Thomas, Mount, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum and Secunderabad, and for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores to the Madras Arsenal for the period of one year from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901. For further particulars, please see Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 23rd January, 1900.

L. G. WATKINS, MAJOR, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nawera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

OBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
„ 5 „ „ „ „ 3 „
„ 4 „ „ „ „ [illegible]

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co, Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. R. MISTRI, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. W. Dale's Furniture 2 Ladies and 1 Gentlemen's "Swift" and "Paadragan" Cycles, Garden, etc., at Pilot Bunder, Upper Colaba, TO BE SOLD, on 25th inst.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35. Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 24. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel Lounge Suits, Rs. 30. Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, new or second-hand COLLOTYPE PRINTING PRESS.—CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, 58, Medows Street.

WANTED,—NATIVE DOCTOR or HOSPITAL ASSISTANT. For particulars, apply to Khan Bahadur ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS, No. 6, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

DISAPPOINTED CUSTOMERS please note. Fresh Stock of our WIRE DISH COVERS to hand. Prices reduced viz. Small size As. 9, Large size As. 11.—at SHROFF BROS., Hornby Road.

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane. Bombay.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. O. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopaul Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

HAY in BALES. Good quality. Apply DIPMAL, care of Post-Master, Khandalla.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel does the best (Glazing) for Shirt's Cuffs and Collars if sent after get washed by your own (Dhobees) within a short Notice.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, 12 years' Experience, the only place to save your expensive Clothes from being spoilt by Washing or Cleaning.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE.
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
„ The United States Metallic Packing Company.
„ Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any-one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

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VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
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VIOLET DE PARME.
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CHOICEST PERFUMES.
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MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1900, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

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(ESTABLISHED 1896.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
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For 1 Year,	6 per cent. per annum.	
„ 9 Months,	5½	„ „
„ 6 „	5	„ „
„ 3 „	4	„ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

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WANTED a CAPITALIST to construct at Kaira on a given site a bungalow suitable for the residence of the Collector of that District. The bungalow to conform generally with plan which can be seen on application to Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, and to be leased to Government at a monthly rental not exceeding Rs. 100 for a term of 30 years. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Collector of Kaira.

H. O. QUIN,
Ag. Collector of Kaira.

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FOR SALE.

1 SECOND-HAND BOILER, Musgrave's Lancashire, 30' by 7", which was working in our Mills up to November last at a pressure of 100 lbs.
For particulars apply to

THAKURDAS KHIMRAJ & Co.,
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AT THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, PAREL.

ONE HORIZONTAL compound Spur-Geared STEAM ENGINE indicating 1300 H. P., made by Messrs. Douglas and Grant of Kirkaldy in 1879. Cylinders 40" and 66"; Dia; X 6ft stroke; Revolutions 36·5, steam pressure 110 lbs. The Engine is now working very satisfactorily at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parel, Bombay, and will be delivered when removed as it is being replaced by a new Engine of larger power.

It can be seen at work by applying to the ENGINEER, at the Mills.

For the MANECKJI PETIT Manufacturing Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT, SONS & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 17th January, 1900.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influencial support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favourable a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c. necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Call Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets 5h. 48m. High water, 2-50m., 3-45a. Low water, 9-28m., 9-7a.
Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Afternoon Concert in aid of the Funds of the Indo-British Institution, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Squadron Parade.
Novelty Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—William Dament, a tailor's cutter, in Forbes Street, has reported to the police, that on Saturday evening he left his bicycle in the passage leading to the staircase, and an hour after he found the machine missing. The bicycle is valued at Rs. 200.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Daresalam Ibo and Chinde, per s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Wednesday.—Mails for Porbandar per extra s. s. Canara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Thursday.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-day. Business.—The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. Dr. J. B. De Quadros and Miss M. N. Khareghat to be elected members of the Society. Presidential address by Major H. P. Dimmock. To adopt the balance sheet of the accounts of the Society. Election of office-bearers.

BURGLARY AT A GRAIN DEALER'S SHOP.—Virjee Assoo, a grain-dealer, having his place of business at Frere Road, has made a report to the police, that during Saturday night, his shop was broken into, by wrenching the lock off the door, and a cash-box, containing currency notes and cash, of the value of Rs. 270, carried away. The box was afterwards found broken open in a sweeper's gully, and Rs. 180 stolen therefrom.

THE GRENADIER'S BAND.—The programme of String Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers for to-day, at 5-45 p.m., is as under:—

Overture	Tancredi	Auber
Selection	Marjoria	Slaughter
Valse	Silver Birds	Thiere
Piece	The Darkies Jubilee	Turner
March	Castledo	Nocaseh
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROLLED OUT OF A CRADLE.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday morning at Islampoora Street, Falkland Road, touching the death of Jysloo, a Mogul girl, aged two years. The deceased was the daughter of Bahooshah Idreeshah and was adopted by a woman, named [illegible]. On Sunday afternoon, the girl was asleep in a cra[illegible] he rolled and fell out on a cup, which was lying close by. Deceased received a cut on the cheek. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital where after her injury was attended to, she was brought home. The girl died at 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT OF A VICTORIA AND HORSE.—Kassumji Moola Ismailji, owner of a public conveyance, having his stable, at Soorti Moholla, has reported to the police that, on the 18th instant, he entrusted one Alladeen Kureemud, with his victoria and horse, of the value of Rs. 700, to ply for hire. About 9 p.m. that day, a Mahomedan engaged the victoria, at the Arthur Crawford Market, and asked the driver to take him to Pattan Road. On arriving at the latter place, the Mahomedan gave the driver a rupee, asking him to fetch some brandy. The latter went to a liquor shop and on his return with the brandy he found the man and the vehicle had disappeared. The complainant, at first, thought it was a joke and made no complaint of theft to the police. He had since learnt that the horse and the victoria, with three men, was taken to Lanowalee, via Coorla and Thana. Information has been sent to the authorities at Lanowlee to have the horse and conveyance sent back to Bombay.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—At the Babulla Tank Road, yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on the body of Daji Daserat, aged about fifty-five years. The deceased was a servant in the employ of a pan shopkeeper, at the Crawford Market, and resided at Jail Road, South. He was addicted to drink. On Saturday evening, his son returned home for his meals when he found his father lying asleep under the influence of liquor. He woke the father up and asked him to take his meals. Deceased refused to take his food saying that he would like to have an anna's worth of liquor and left home. As he did not return until late at night, his son went in search of him, but failed to find him anywhere. On Sunday afternoon deceased's body was found floating in the Babulla Tank. The body was removed from the water by one Jaffer Hoosein, a diver in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DEATH OF MR. M. B. GURJAR.—A correspondent writes:—I regret to record the death of Mr. Mukund Balkrishna Gujar, B.A., on Friday night. Before passing his B. A. Examination, he started a school, the 'Bombay Native Institution," in 1891, and appointed a staff of well-experienced teachers. The school helped poor and deserving students and the results were favorable. It was discontinued in 1897. He made another attempt to start a High School, but owing to plague the project was abandoned. In the year 1895, Mr. Gujar formed an Association for the re-organisation of the then existing only daily Anglo-Vernacular Paper, the "Prabhakar" and continued to publish it for a year or so. In 1898 he went to Baroda as editor of the "Sayaji Vijaya" to assist Mr. Savlaram Gaude. He recently came to Bombay to look after the affairs of the "Indu Prakash Company, Limited," of which Mr. Gaude is the secretary. The deceased was connected with every useful institution in Bombay, and tried his best to help his countrymen in every way possible.

TEASING A BLIND BOY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J.J. Hospital, regarding the death of Goolam Mahomed Elahibux, a Mahomedan boy aged about ten years. The deceased was the son of a labourer, and resided with his parents at Baloo Street. About six days ago, deceased and four other boys were playing on the road, when a blind Mahomedan lad, named Ismail Ebrahim, came up. Goolam Mahomed and his juvenile companions slapped the blind boy on the head and began teasing him. The latter in order to keep the boys away from him, began brandishing his stick which struck deceased and one of his companions, named Ramzan, on their head, inflicting wounds. The boys then ran away and the blind boy left. The deceased who had received a wound on the left eye-brow, went home, where his parents dressed the injury. The boy attended his school as usual for three days after the occurrence, when he had a lock-jaw and he was unable to swallow any food. The father tried some household remedies, but the spasms increased in severity. The boy was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, following the injury accidentally received.

JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Fida Hoosein Cassamali was charged by Inspector Mayers before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a hoondi for Rs. 500 belonging to his master Allibhoy Hoosein, a commission agent, carrying on business, at Nagdavi Street. On Saturday, about noon, complainant entrusted to the accused a hoondi for Rs. 500, directing him to get it cashed at the firm of Pestonji Byramji, oil merchant of De Souza Street. As the accused failed to return, the complainant went to the firm and on an inquiry ascertained that the hoondi had been cashed and the amount paid to the accused. The matter was then reported to the police, and it was ascertained that accused had left for his native country, Surat. Telegrams were immediately despatched to the authorities at Surat, requesting the arrest of the accused. On Sunday the accused went to the Andheri station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and was about to purchase a ticket for Ahmedabad, when he was arrested on suspicion by a railway policeman on duty. The accused was then searched and a sum of Rs. 492 in currency notes and cash, was found on him. He was then brought down to Bombay and identified by his master as his servant. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WEDDING AT LOWER DAMAUN.—On Saturday, at the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar, at Lower Damaun, the Vicar Rev. Philip Simpliz Menezes joined in marriage Mr. Jose Lawrence de Souza Moraes, son of the late Mr. Julio de Souza Moraes, ex-Chief of Police, Damaun, and Martha Maria, the daughter of Mr. Emilliano Felicissino de Cruz Fernandes, a Member of the Municipal Corporation, and former Crown Advocate of Diu. The Church was crowded by the elite of Damaun, consisting of civil and military officials of the city and the numerous patients of the popular Dr. Antone Fernandes, brother of the bride. After the Vicar had pronounced the benediction the Government band played, crackers were fired, and the bridal procession then left the Church for the house of the family, where the party was received by Dr. Antonio Joaquim Fernandes, the grandfather of the bride. The house was specially decorated for the occasion under the superintendence of Mr. Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer. The bride received numerous and valuable presents. Dancing commenced at about 8 p.m., to the music of the Government band. Among the gentlemen who attended the festivities were their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Kuchembuck Villar, Judge Mourao, Mr. Fernandes da Cunha, barrister-at-law of Goa, Assistant Judge Moniz, Captain Guerrueiro and officers of the gunboat "Bengo," Mr. Smythe, the British Customs Inspector at Namda, Mr. Catillian the Post Master, Mr. Moraes, the ex-Post Master, Mr. Ardesir Framji Khabardar, Mr. Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer, and Mr. Eraksha H. Dadarwala.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

THE CLAIM FOR TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON TEMPLETON VS. SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL LAWRIE AND TWO OTHERS.

THE case was called on for argument on two preliminary issues. The plaintiff's claim is for payment of two lakhs of rupees by way of damages, for the injury and loss which he had sustained at the hands of the three defendants, Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel Lawrie, Dr. Hubie and Miss Iliad' Costa as mentioned in the plaint. The Hon. Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Basil Scott, with Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the second defendant. No one appeared for the third defendant. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Daly, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving his decision, said that pursuant to an order of the 16th December 1899 the suit was argued before him on the 15th instant upon the two preliminary issues (*a*) whether the plaint disclosed a cause of action and (*b*) whether the court had jurisdiction to try the suit. Having read paragraphs of the plaints, his lordship said the result might be summarised as follows: (1) Marion Edith Whittaker died of tetanus, the result of an abortion. (2) The three defendants who had attended her in her last illness, formed a false theory as to the cause of her illness and death, viz., that the plaintiff was the author of her pregnancy and had caused the abortion. (3) That the second and third defendants collusively took certain steps to conceal the second defendant's malpractices in the case, while the first and the second defendants misled the doctors at the *post mortem* examination. (4). That all the defendants had conspired to falsely secure the conviction of the plaintiff, and in support of such conspiracy had given false evidence, and (5) That the plaintiff had sustained heavy damages by the defendants' conduct. His lordship stated shortly that the suit was for damages caused to the plaintiff by the defendants having combined falsely to procure his conviction of a criminal offence in order to screen the second defendant. The first question that arose was therefore. Did the plaint disclose a cause of action? It had been argued by the defendants' counsel and admitted by plaintiff's counsel, that no action for damages could lie against persons who had given false evidence, for doing so. It was further argued that no action could lie for conspiracy unless the overt act was itself actionable, and that the gist of the action was the giving of false evidence. But it would be observed on referring to the plaint, that the defendants were charged with other overt acts than merely having given false evidence. In dealing with the case as against all the defendants, it would appear that the tests to be applied was whether the acts complained of would give the plaintiff a right of action against one of them, or in other words, had the plaintiff sustained a civil injury at the hands of any one of them? That involved the consideration of the question as to whether any right of the plaintiff had been infringed. His lordship, after referring to several legal rulings on the point, said it appeared to him that to cause a person to be falsely charged with a criminal offence to the knowledge of the person so causing him to be charged, was an infringement of the personal right of repudiation and freedom. Fitzherbert had said "if one person of malice and false imagination labour and cause another falsely to be indicted, the party who is so indicted shall not have a writ of conspiracy, etc., but an action upon the case against him who so caused him falsely to be indicted." That being so, it appeared to his lordship that each of the defendants was civilly liable to the plaintiff in respect of the acts alleged against them respectively in the plaint, other than the giving of false evidence against the plaintiff which was done with the object of having the plaintiff falsely indicted. Thus the first and second defendants were charged with giving misleading information to the operating surgeons and with the object of more successfully foisting their false theory as to the cause of death upon the attention of the surgeons. The first and second defendants, or one of them, gave a demonstration and a lecture over the body of the deceased lady, to a large number of students who were assembled there for the purpose. The first defendant was charged with arranging the *post mortem* so as to prevent any medical man on the part of the plaintiff being present. The second defendant was charged in collusion of the third defendant with having written a letter to the presiding Magistrate with the objects stated in the plaint. The second defendant was also charged with writing another letter to screen himself, but his lordship apprehended that, if only one of the defendants had infringed the personal rights of the plaintiff, that the other two who combined towards such infringement would also be held liable. Treating the suit as an action against the defendants jointly, he was of opinion that the statement in the plaint disclosed a cause of action against them. The plaint charged the defendants with having combined to do certain acts towards the infringement of the plaintiff's rights maliciously, which, in its legal sense, meant a wrongful act done intentionally without a just cause or excuse. The result was that his lordship was of opinion that the plaint had disclosed a good cause of action against the defendants. The next question that arose was whether the court had jurisdiction to try the case? Leave to me under clause 12 of the Letters Patent was granted when the plaint was accepted by Mr. Justice Strachey. Paragraph 31 of the plaint stated how a part of the cause of action was said to have arisen within the Bombay jurisdiction. Mr. Macpherson had argued that there was a continuing agreement on the part of the defendants and to the detriment of the plaintiff, the fruit of which was the evidence given at the Sessions Court in Bombay. He had ascertained from the office of the Clerk of the Crown that the defendants were bound over to give their evidence before the Sessions Court. The plaint did not allege that the defendants agreement continued into the Bombay jurisdiction as was suggested. All the defendants were alleged to have done to found the jurisdiction, was giving false evidence in the Sessions Court in Bombay, but that was not a matter in respect of which the plaintiff was entitled to damages in a Civil Court. The result therefore was that no part of the cause of action had arisen within Bombay jurisdiction, and therefore the suit must be dismissed. In regard to costs his lordship arranged to hear counsel on Tuesday, as there had been interlocutory proceedings in the suit which would have been unnecessary if the defendants had at first pressed for the preliminary issues to be decided.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

THE LATE MR. NOOR MAHOMED J. PIRBHOY'S ESTATE.

KHANUBAI WIDOW OF NOOR MAHOMED JAIRAJBHOY
VS.
CASSAMALLI JARAJBHOY PIRBHOY, AND ANOTHER AND VICE VERSA.

His Lordship passed a consent decree in the suit filed by Khanubai widow regarding the partition of the property of her deceased husband. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff Khanubai, while the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw appeared for the first, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the second defendant.

By the consent decree it was agreed that the moveable property was to be realised, and the proceeds to be divided between Khanubai and Cassamalli in equal shares, each to receive the share absolute by and with full and absolute power to Khanubai also of disposition, either intervivos or testamentary, in any manner whatsoever. The immoveable property was agreed to be sold and the proceeds were agreed to be applied to the completing the "Lagansalla," building, which was to be dedicated to charity in deference to Mr. Noor Mahomed's wishes. The "Lagansalla" was declared to be charity property, for which a trust deed was to be prepared, and trustees appointed. The ornaments in Khanubai's possession and claimed by her as her own property, were declared to be her absolute property. Each party was to bear his and her own costs.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE performance last night of the "Mock Doctor" at this theatre, in conjunction with the famous cyclist Mr. Black and the no less famous athletes the Marlos gave great satisfaction, for the audience was by turns amused and astounded. The "Mock Doctor" is a remarkably funny piece and Mr. Charlie Taylor's performance of its Hibernian hero is one of the best of the the many good performances this favorite actor has given us. To-night the "Private Secretary" will be reproduced for positively one occasion only and to-morrow, Wednesday, the favorite musical comedy "My Sweetheart" will be produced for the first time this season. The performance on Thursday evening will be under the patronage of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst and on Saturday night the favorite Irish drama 'Arrah na pogue' will be produced for the fare-well performance of the company.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also, Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE SIR MUNGALDAS GUJARATI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Gujarati Girls' School, took place last evening, at Sir Mungaldas House, Girgaum. Sir Lawrance Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay presided. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion.

The following extracts are taken from the report, which was read before the meeting:—

This school, which bears the honoured name of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy was founded by its donor so far back as the year 1852 a time when the value of education had scarcely begun to be appreciated, when there were few schools for boys and hardly any for the exclusive schooling of girls. The generous founder continued personally to look after the management of the institution during his life-time being the President of a Managing Committee of three. After his death according to his wishes the management was transferred to Government who have appointed a Committee of three Hindu gentlemen, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, the eldest son of the founder being its President and which Committee manages and conducts the school in all respects. The School though situated in a thickly populated quarter of the town is both roomy and airy. The school though originally intended as its name indicates for Hindu girls only has from its commencement allowed girls of other communities within its precincts and at present there are no less than 22 Parsee girls on the roll. The school teaches up to the highest Vernacular Standard and though the managing committee has more than once seen the advisibility of raising the standard of English, the want of response on the part of the parents has made it inexpedient to take any immediate steps in that direction and with this expression of regret they must remain quiet for some time. The staff remains the same who under the able and experienced guidance of the Head-Mistress Bai Dossibai have worked zealously and loyally. The latter has been connected with the institution ever since 1879 and it gives us great pleasure to say that much of the success and popularity of the school is due to the great abilities and care of this worthy mistress. The apathy of the people joined with a dislike to allow their girls to attend school after a certain age is, we are glad to report, a less disturbing factor in the history of this school, which continues to command the confidence of the Hindu public and draw girls from their homes till the age of 16 and sometimes even more. Indeed this pleasant unique feature struck the Government officers and others who examined the school so far back as the year 1879 and they reported it as a very hopeful element and highly creditable to the school management. The same happy state of things continues upto this date and out of (86) girls now attending the school (as against 106 in the year 1897, 97 in the year 1898 and 80 in the year 1899) the majority is between 10 and 14 years old. Music is taught in the school with the aid of harmonium, the garbas and songs being accompanied by such graceful movements and turnings as necessarily to impart great vivacity and exercise to the girls taking part in them. Those ladies and gentlemen who have from time to time visited the school have expressed their satisfaction at what they saw and heard therein. The school was examined in last October, by the Government Deputy Educational Inspector and from the number of marks gained by the pupils and the grant earned it appears that the school has come out successful. The grant-in-aid obtained in the year 1897 was Rs. 396 and the same amount again in the year 1898, whereas in the present year Rs. 309, the slight decline being accounted for by the irregularity and fall off in attendance due to plague.

In conclusion, the committee feels proud to state that the school has always been favoured by high and distinguished personages; the exhibition of the year 1840 and 1862 A. D. were graced respectively by their Excellencies Lord Elphinstone and Sir Bartle and Lady Frere and of the year 1894 by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris.

The president, in addressing the meeting, said that education was such an interesting subject to them all, that when the invitation to preside on this occasion was sent to him, he readily accepted it and was glad in having the opportunity to take part in the proceedings. New-comers like himself in this country had much to learn on several subjects, specially on that of female education, and despite their experiences elsewhere they were not inoften surprised to find even persons of sagacity and enlightenment remarking on the comparative backwardness of female education in India; and where one of his most esteemed colleagues was obliged to endorse the same sentiment. This school was started by its generous founder about half a century ago with the expressed object of bringing education within the reach of his own community and he (the president) was sure nothing could have exceeded the wishes of the founder than to find the school attain nearly to the pitch of perfection it now had. The report that was read that evening and the exercises that the pupils exhibited before them were evidences of excellent work having been done by the school staff, under the supervision of the head-mistress, Bai Dossibai, to all of whom he congratulated on the success that had attended their labours. Real progress could only be attained by undergoing a regular course of education and parents should not commit the error of taking away their children from the school until it was absolutely necessary for them to do so in consequence of social requirements. He regretted that he could not address the pupils in Gujarati, but he would earnestly ask them to continue their labours, remembering that purposes of education were not served by merely taking away prizes, but that they had to lay the foundation for acquiring wisdom and the true womanly development of character.

A hearty vote of thanks having been proposed and accorded to the president, the proceedings terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	1	17
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	20	5	51
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	28	6	73
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ...	12	7	33
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	23	7	90
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	2	3	18
G Mahim and Worli ...	16	7	23
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	31	52
Total ...	105	67	357
Total plague deaths to date ...	63,587	55,255	
Same date last year ...	92	68	219

PLAGUE, FEVER AND SMALL-POX.

Colonel Wilkins' weekly return is summarised as follows;—

THE HOSPITALS.

Disease	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague ...	254	250	2	41	163	298
Relapsing Fever ...	148	56	...	47	17	140
Observation ...	135	169	24	81	44	155
Contacts ...	1114	798	17	632	3	1260
Evicts ...	1077	718	3	169	2	2200
Small pox ...	88	135	2	2	10	209
					Total ...	4265
					Contacts ...	23
					Evicts ...	2003

DAMAUN.

ON Friday last, a Mahomedan of Chitia Vad died outside the Fort in Upper Damaun, while at Lower Damaun the plague mortality was five, the victims being two Sootars, one of Kathiria and the other of the village of Lower Damaun, a Boorood of the same village, a Bhundari of Kathiria and a Mahomedan of Kharavad. The plague mortality of Lower Damaun on Saturday (Jan. 20) was six, the victims being a Sootar of Vadifalia, a Bhundari, a Machan and a Mahomedan of Katheria, a Ghachan of the village and a Bania girl in the Mandwas at Chokdi. Almost all the attacks of plague at Lower Damaun have proved fatal. Bhundari Rama Doolubh age 19, who is one of the 458 persons inoculated by Dr. Kalapei on the 29th December last, was attacked with plague, had bubo which burst and has recovered.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF JANUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Lahore, Jacobabad Agra, Jhansi Jubbulpore, Raipur Nagpur Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Sind, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 14° below the average in the Punjab North-West Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat, and the minimum from 5° to 9° in Gujarat. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Akola, and the lowest 38° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Gujarat and Central India, and at Jeypore, Saugor, Jubbulpore Belgaum and Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere except in Gujarat and Central India.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jubbulpore, and a few drops at Jhansi and Agra.

The weather is still unsettled in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Central India, and will remain more or less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 22.

RAIN IN THE PUNJAB PLAINS.

Sunday: Pressure has risen briskly in Baluchistan and is slightly in Lower sind and has fallen briskly to rapidly in Rajputana, Central provinces, Punjab and the adjacent districts of the north-western provinces. It has fallen slightly to briskly in Bengal and Assam and briskly in Tenasserim and Lower Burma. It has changed by small amounts in the Peninsula. The depression in Lower Sind yesterday has advanced eastward into Rajputana and west of the Central Provinces and has given a very light shower to Bikanir and light rain in the central districts of the North-Western Provinces. The depression in Punjab is not well defined, but has given light to moderate rain and snow in the Himalayas and light rain in the Punjab plains. The largest amounts reported are Murree one inch, Chakrati three-quarters of an inch; and Mainpuir Sailkot Rawalpindi, Simla, cherat half-an-inch. Meantemperature is very largely below the normal in Baluchistan, west Punjab and Sind and in slight to large defect over the remainder of Punjab Rajputana and west of the North Western Provinces. It is normal in Gujarat and in excess elsewhere, the excess amounting to nine degrees in Berar, seven in central provinces and six in the Bombay Deccan.

LUCKNOW, JAN. 22.

Heavy rain, accompanied by occasional thunder, fell with but few intermissions on Sunday, and the weather continues unsettled this morning. This was greately beneficial to the crops.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Weather cloudy and cool. There was general but unevenly distributed rain during the week. In Jubbulpore the fall approximated to 2 inches, in Narsinghpur to an inch and-a-half and in Mandla to a little over an inch, elsewhere from three-fourths of an inch to a few cents. Only a few drops fell at Nagpur, and none at Chanda. Hail fell in Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Bhandara, Saugor, Seoni and Balaghat and is reported to have slightly damaged crops in parts of the three latter districts. The recent rain is believed to have benefited the late spring crops in the northern districts, and to a slight extent wheat in Betul and Balaghat, but crops in flower will, it is feared, be slightly damaged. The full effects will be better known next week. Clouds have caused damage to wheat, gram, til, masur and ringni juar in places, and frost has done some damage in Banda of the Saugor district. Reaping of tur and til continues in parts. Threshing of juar completed in Bhandara. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul, Bilaspur and Sambalpur; completed in Bhandara. Harvesting of gram commenced in parts of Narsinghpur. Distress continues to spread. Relief measures are being extended. There are 115 P. W. D. relief-camps now open. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:— Relief-workers—men 304,872 women 176,054 and children 132,235, unclassed 362,794, total—975,955, including 41 427 on grass-cutting works, 237 148 on village works and 22,875 on weaver relief. Gratuitous relief, dependants—men 284 women 97 children 100 921 unclassed—46 950 total—148,262. Poor-house—men 134 women 68 and children 73, total—275. Kitchens—men 4,224, women 4,891 and children 97,195, unclassed—4,439, total—110 749. Otherwise relieved—men 11,720, women 25 675 and children 84,236 unclassed—93 526 total—215 157. Total on gratuitous relief—474,443. Total on all forms of relief 1,450 398. Water-supply and fodder becoming more scanty. Cattle disease exists in sporadic form in ten districts. Prices are steady in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar, Betul, Balaghat and Raipur: have slightly risen in Narsinghpur: local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 14, rice 11 1-4 and juar 12 seers per rupee. The dearest price are—wheat 8, gram 9 1-2, rice 7 and juar 9 1-2 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Balaghat.

GRASS-CUTTING IN THANA.

In the Thana District says our correspondent cutting of grass and collection of *rab* are in progress. The people are sufficiently employed at present on grass cutting and forest operations and on public works. The number of immigrants from Gujrat and Kathiawar passing through Thana on their way to Bombay was less than during the preceding week.

It is stated that 1,262 bales of compressed grass weighing 217 659 lbs., were despatched to the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara by Mr. R. F. Fagan I.F.S., Superintendent Famine Grass Operations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, South Section, Thana during the previous fortnight.

There was very general rain in Southern India yesterday, though the showers were small. Skies are cloudy in the south and overcast in Mysore. The area of unsettled weather which gave rain on the Coromandel Coast yesterday is moving westward and giving showers at inland stations. No rain is reported from the Mysore stations, but large fluctuations are taking place in the humidity and skies have become overcast.—*Madras Mail*, January 20.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st January, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·976
Temperature of the Air	degrees	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		68·1
Dew Point		64·1
Relative humidity of Air		0 670
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		49·9
General Directions of wind	N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	227

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY, 21.

10 p.m.	73·3

MONDAY.—JANUARY, 22.

6 a.m.	68·3
10 a.m.	74·5
2 p.m.	76·8
4 p.m.	74·7

MAJOR-GEN. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, C.B., C.S.I. who died on Dec. 30, entered the Bengal Engineers in 1844. He served with the army of Sutlej, 1846; in the Indian Mutiny as political aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Lawrence in charge of a movable column before the siege of Lucknow; as an Engineer officer throughout the siege, and as director of works after Havelock and Outram entered; as chief engineer to Sir James Outram throughout the occupation of Alum Bagh, and in the various actions there; as brigadier-major of Engineers to Lord Clyde throughout the final capture of Lucknow; and as military secretary in Oude during the suppression of the rebellion. He entered the Bengal Staff Corps, and became chief of police in the Punjab. He reorganised and commanded the new force, 1861-75, and was mentioned in despatches, being specially reported by the Governor-General. He received a special letter of approbation by the Queen and the medal with two clasps. For seven years he was lay secretary to the Church Missionary Society, on whose committee he continued to act, as well as on that of the British and foreign Bible Society, his knowledge of India being of great service in both cases.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Orwell, 2,446 tons, Captain W Gibb, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York, (13th December) with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s. s. Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons, Captain C. K. Brown, cleared yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Rajputana, 1,311 tons, Captain G. A. Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 4th January, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE Barque P Wikstrom Jur, 685 tons, Captain B G Lopreemgren, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamlin, (November 20th,) with a cargo of sleepers and timber.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,109 tons, Captain C Owen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 103 cases of opium, and 9 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta (29th December,) via Coast Ports, brought a general cargo, and 9 native passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1,675 tons, Captain W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (21st Dec.) via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, and Mr and Miss Moore, Rev S Macdonald and 4 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line, s. s. Clan Macneil, 1,591 tons, Captain A. Gladstone, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow (9th December,) via Liverpool, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 2nd January, via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr F C Bhesania, Mr E Khimjee, Captain and Mrs Cowie, Miss Hammond, and child, Miss Forbes, Mrs Forbes, Mr E Cassum, Mr W E Sargood, Mr R Sargood, Mr G Banack, Mr A H Thomas, Mr R E Miller, Mr A M Lushington, Mr Barge, Miss P Sutherland, Miss L Callahan, Mr A E Witherby, Mr Bunniet, and maid, Mr and Mrs Merlon, two Misses Merlon and maid, Miss Cole, Miss A M Howick and three deck.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 20.

The s. s. Clyde from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 22.

The s. s. Chusan, extra, arrived here on Friday daylight.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Moshtari s	Owen	Busreh, Jan 8
	P Wikstrom Jur (barque)	Lopreemgren	Hamlin, Nov 20
	Orwell s	Gibb	New York, Dec 13
	Orissa s	Stebbing	Calcutta, Jan 4
	Parramatta s	Symons	Shanghai, Jan 2
	Rajputana s	Shepherd	Calcutta
22	Ballaarat s	Field	London, Dec 29
	Secundra s	Allen	Calcutta, Dec 21

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Stanley Hall s	Brown	Liverpool via Karachi
	Ballaarat s	Field	Colombo

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer F Ferninand, for China.
„ Orissa, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
„ Rajpootana, for Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1900.

1. E Company (Cyclists) will parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 24th inst. Dress—Drill orders.
2. There will be a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association at Head-quarters at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday) the 24th instant.
3. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4752 Volr A B Algar, A Company from 15th January to 14th March 1900.
4. The following promotion will take effect in G Company from this date:—No. 3247 Volr A [illegible] Underdown to be Lance Sergeant, to complete establishment.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company:—No. 4791 Volr F P Thomas.
6. There will be Combined Company drill and Recruits Dril at 6-45 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) the 24th instant on the open ground in front of the Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

STAND BACK AND THEN LOOK.

"MADAM," said a wise old physician to a woman who had brought a feeble, anæmic, and poorly developed daughter to him for examination. "Madam, the treatment of this girl should have been begun two hundred years ago."

"Sir," she exclaimed, "I don't understand what you mean."

"Probably not, madam," replied this student of men and of medicine, "and you wouldn't even should I try to explain it."

How do you best see a picture on the wall? Why, by standing back and looking through your hollowed fist or through a tube. Well then let us first read Mrs. Coombes, letter and afterwards get a little of what painters call *perspective* on it and see if we can understand the lesson it teaches.

"In the spring of last year 1895," she says, "I had an attack of pleurisy, which left me low and week Subsequently I could not get up my strength, do wha I would. My appetite was poor, and after eating had severe pains about my chest, at my side, and between my shoulders. I had muscular pains in my arms and shoulders—in fact all over me. I got little or no sleep, and felt quite worn out in the morning.

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker and was scarcely able to get about. I came to be so low that I thought I never should be better again. I saw to doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any good.

"In December (1895) my sister, who lives at Oxford told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper chemist, Oldbury Road, and after taking it found great relief. I could eat well and food agreed with me.

"I now gained strength, and after taking four bottles was well as ever and free from all pain, muscular or otherwise. I know others who have been benefited by the same medicine. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Charlotte Coombes 177, Oldbury Road, West Smethwick, Birmingham, October 8th, 1896."

That is her letter—a plain, truthful, and well-written letter. But what do we see behind the simple facts as she sets them down? Is there anything suggested by that attack of *pleurisy* she speaks of? Was *that* the beginning? No. *Pleurisy* is the name given to an inflammation of the spaces or cavities in which the lungs rest. When the inflammation attacks the lungs themselves we call it *pneumonia*; if the bronchial tubes, *bronchitis*; and so on. But they are the same thing, from the same cause—namely, impure blood. When the blood is thus polluted, the smallest provocation—a slight cold—may set up any of the above ailments. Rheumatism (which Mrs. Coombes had) belongs to the same groop or family of maladies.

But how comes that impurity or corruption of the blood in which these things arise? I'll tell you, in the hope that you will remember it. Indigestion, dyspepsia, fermentation of food in the stomach, torpid liver, which leaves the bile acids in the blood instead of removing them, poisonous dirt and filth from the stomach getting into the circulation—that's where the trouble comes from. So we see that in cases of pleurisy, &c., there is always what the doctors call a "history" of dyspepsia. Although this lady had keen dyspeptic symptoms *after* the pleurisy, a previous imperfection of her digestion—whether she realised it or not—laid the foundation for the pleurisy, the rheumatism, and all that followed.

Now *that* is what we see as we stand back and look. And this is the practical use you are to make of the knowledge: Take care of the condition of your stomach, and the *first day* you feel anything wrong with it, resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup without waiting to find out whether you are going to be worse or not. When your house takes fire you don't wait to see how bad it is likely to be; you *stop it* immediately. Do so with indigestion.

The old doctor was right in what he said to the woman about her daughter. The girl could't help the neglect of her ancestors; but we can do something towards taking care of ousselves.

AFTERNOON CONCERT
Under the Gracious Patronage of
HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY SANDHURST.
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
in aid of the FUNDS of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
Will be held at
THE TOWN HALL,
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, THE 23rd JANUARY, at 5.30 P.M.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. ...... Hungarian Dances ...Brahms.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2. Song.......... Love's Gift ....Tosti.
MR. E. FERRIS NICHOLSON.
3. Violin Solo... Benedictus ....A. C. Mackenzie.
MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4. Recitation ....Select ....
DR. JOHN POLLEN.
5. Vocal Quartett..Madrigal (Mikado)...Sullivan.
PART II.
6. Piano Solo .... Berceuse .... Henselt.
Etude in G flat ... Chopin.
MISS MUIR MACKENZIE.
7. Song..................Queen of the Earth ...Pinsuti.
MRS MACMILLAN.
8. Violin Solo ......" Ungarisch " ...... F. David.
MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.
9. Song.................." Enniscorthy " ......Martin.
CAPTAIN CUPPAGE.
10. Selection......... Selected ....
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2.
To be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.; MARCKS & Co., Ld.; S. ROSE & Co.; W. B. GREEN & Co.,
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1900, at 5-15 p.m., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University.

Candidates entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must send in their Applications, so as to reach the Registrar on or before SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1900.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C.M.
University, Registrar,

Bombay, January 22, 1900.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES BOXES AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, EVENING JAN. 22.

EXCHANGE opened quiet and very little business is reported.

T. T.	15-32
D. D.	5-32 to 3-16
3 months' Credits	15-32
3 month's Francs	173 1-4

The Bazaar took some Demand for the Mail at 1 4 3-16, and Credits were placed at 1 4 7-16. Banks are unwilling sellers of T. T. beyond this month.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 1-16 for the 2nd February with sellers at this rate, later on the rate declined to 95 13-16 improving during the day to Rs. 96 per cent at which the market closed.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The following changes are noted:—

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,240
Imperial Cotton S & W Company	„	185
Manockji Petit	„	1,040
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	„	153
Bombay Telephone Company ...	„	27 1-4

MONEY is somewhat easier and the Bank of Bombay's Cash balance is up 28 1-2 lacs, as shown below:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	2,44,879
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	1,19,749
Other „	Inc.	„	23,48,85
Government Securities..................	Inc.	„	88,149
Other authorised „	Dec.	„	1 71 500
Loans	Dec	„	1 87 443
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	„	3,85,622
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	„	97,853
Cash	Inc.	„	28,53,21

FREIGHTS.—Owing to the disorganization of the labour market at Home, due to the heavy demand consequent on the war in South Africa, many steamers expected out here in time for February loading, cannot possibly arrive now until March, and rates therefore are much firmer. Sellers are asking 20 for February and 19 for March.

The Liners are all full for February and have but litte space left for March.

COTTON.—The Market is steady, and business has been done in

Fully Good, New Bengals, for Januray	Rs.	195
Fully Good, Bengals for March.............	„	200
Good Broach, March..........................	„	228
Good Bhownugger for March	„	221

For Export 100 bales Dhulia were sold at 208 and 400 bales at Bengals 200. The Mills not taking any to-day.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	1,74,000	2,08,000	2,37,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom...	66,000	1,11,000	1,20,000
„ „ to Continent....	91,000	1,13,000	86,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept....	4,346,000	6,468,000	6,304,000
„ „ to U. K. ...	1,163,000	2,565,000	2,095,000
„ „ to Continent „ ...	1,835,000	2,836,000	2,246,000
„ Stock in the Ports ...	9,80,000	1,102,000	1,286,000

The Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,810,000	5,362,421	4,676,440
„ „ „ of Surats ...	43,000	1,90,290	81,576

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool..........................	713,000	1,617,890	1,007,870
„ London	2,000	3,000	5,000
American afloat	1,40,000	3,65,000	3,41,500
East Indian „	1,000	2,500	2,500
Total...	856,000	1,988,390	1,356,870
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 19-32d.	3 1-8d.	3 3-16d.
„ Good Bhownugger	3 25-32d.	2 5-8d.	2 13-16d.
Difference...	26-32d.	16-32d.	12-32d

WHEAT.—In old crop there is nothing doing while in new, the feeling is quieter. Prices unchanged.

SEEDS, LINSEED.—Market steady, with very small arrivals; Rape seed unchanged; Castor seed is in very strong demand; Gingelly seed prices are daily advancing in all qualities except red. Muggie are nearing an end. Natives are buying for local consumption.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday 20th January:

	Bales.
Khandeish	822
Barsee and Nuggur	672
Berar..	1,250
Total Oomras..	2,744
Hinguuhat	100
Dhollera	203
Broach..	56
Compta and Dharwar..............................	25
Bengals	1,970
Sind...	73
Total	5,171

Summary of daily arrival of Produce into Bombay.

	cwt.
Wheat	1,127
Linseed...	245
Rapeseed	209
Gingellyseed	29,730
Poppyseed	65
Groundnuts	123
Castorseed	1,427
Rice	1,404

CROPS.—It is hoped that the rain which has fallen during the last few days in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces will materially improve prospects but more is wanted generally.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally; expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain; rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain; cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain; crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy; cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable; cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy; cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain; cold.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain; cold; scarcity of water is increasing.

Broach.—Easterly wind; unusual cold. Season over.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy; absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—No rain; weather severely cold.

Bhavnagar.—Mornings cold and dewy; cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot; cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain; rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable; cotton plants seriously damaged by drought. Cotton crop estimate six annas.

Bellary.—No further rain expected; cotton plants suffering from hot winds.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th January, as compared with the statement of 13th January, 1900:—

	Jan. 13. Rs.	Jan. 20. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	....	....
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,35,931	47,91,052
Do. do. at Branches	25,41,727	24,21,978
Other Deposits........................	340,49,510	368,98,415
Post Bills	8,435	7,271
Credits, undrawn	14,76,440	15,85,524
Rs...	601,12,073	627,04,210
ASSETS.		
Government Securities..............	73 04,881	73,90 030
Other authorised Securities	29,66,400	27,94,900
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities..........	67,77,670	70,69,206
Loans do. do. do.	208,15,232	206,27,783
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	137,43 378	133,57,754
Dead Stock	4,23 976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	17,780	26,764
Bullion	....	....
Balances with other Banks	1,53,750	2,51,602
Cash	79,09,006	107,62,219
Rs...	601,12,073	627,04,240

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats steady	
Good Bhownuggur	3 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-8
3 per cent. Rents	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ABERIGH-MACKAY—January 1, suddenly, from heart failure in influenza, after five days' illness, Mrs M F Aberigh-Mackay, beloved wife of Dr Aberigh-Mackay, 135, London-road, St Leonards-on-Sea, retired Indian Chaplain.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DINWOODIE—January 17, at Siruvallur, Madras, the wife of J F Dinwoodie, of a daughter.

PITCHFORD—January 11, at Bangalore, the wife of Sub-Conductor S Pitchford, Commissariat Transport Department, of a daughter.

PENROSE—January 17, at Deoli, Rajputana, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E R Penrose of a son.

TAYLOR—January 18, at Goona, Central India, the wife of H B Taylor, of a son, still-born.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900.

THE review in the Viceroy's Council of the present situation in regard to the famine will reveal to the Empire and to the world at large the vast extent of the calamity which now overspreads India. As the Viceroy forcibly said the crisis is one which, not less than an Imperial War, demands the loyal and enthusiastic co-operation of all who love India. But, as his Excellency also said, the Indian Government and the Indian people will have to fight the battles against famine and try to save millions of human lives with their own resources. The war in South Africa absorbs the thoughts of England, and absorbing all interest it absorbs also all generosity. English generosity will not come to our relief, as it did with lavish hand two years ago and in the later seventies. What is more, the strain on the resources of the State will be so severe that already there is evidence of the intention—and also it must be acknowledged with deep regret the necessity—of curtailing the measure of relief hitherto afforded, with the knowledge that private charity would alleviate suffering which the Government machinery could not reach. To Mr. Ibbetson fell the unwelcome duty of showing that every anticipation of a favourable result to be expected from the cold weather rains, which it was possible to indulge in last October, has been nullified. When Mr. Rivaz based his statement of the situation as it stood on the 20th of that month, on the information supplied by the Local Government and Political Officers, there seemed reason to believe that a million and a half would be an adequate estimate of the numbers likely to seek relief. If the usual rains fell in November and December and the winter crops were assured, it was naturally expected that the numbers would be much less. But unhappily the winter rains have been withheld; there was no dew at night, and the cold weather crops have everywhere either failed or proved to be below the average. The famine that already impends is aggravated by a failure of water and fodder throughout immense areas, and the drought is made severer beyond all precedent by the failure of the last monsoon. The figures given by Mr. Ibbetson tell their own tale more eloquently than words. Last October the famine area was estimated at 100,000 square miles in British territory with a population of 150 millions, and 250,000 square miles in Native territory with a population of 15 millions. The famine area in British territory is now 141,000 square miles, with a population of 22 millions. There is besides a further area of 10,000 square miles with two and a-half millions inhabitants, in which the distress is so general that test works have to be opened. There is in addition 65,000 square miles with a population of ten millions, where scarcity exists that may hereafter deepen into famine. In Native territory the afflicted areas approximate to 230,000 square miles with a population of 27 millions. The actual famine area in Native States is from 150,000 to 160,000 square miles with a population of 18 millions.

The Government of Bombay reports of this Presidency:—"Destitution has reached, or will reach, a higher stratum of society than has ever been affected before since the country came under British rule." The situation generally may be summed up in the appalling fact that, on Friday last, three millions and a half of people were on the relief works. This total, alarming as it is, will probably be largely exceeded before the next monsoon. In October the estimated cost of relief was one crore and-a-half. The direct outlay on famine up to the end of March is estimated at between three and four crores. That, of course, is exclusive of the famine charges in the Native States, which will undoubtedly be heavy, and will come upon their treasuries at a time when the ordinary revenue will be much reduced. The Government of India have assisted Native States in Kathiawar, Rajputana, and elsewhere, with loans for relief expenditure and also for the necessities of the administration. The Maharajah of Gwalior has given loans for the same purpose. It is hoped that with this assistance the great mortality and suffering experienced in previous visitations will be averted. His Highness Scindia and the Maharajah of Bikanir are praised for the personal attention they have given to the organisation of relief. There are several others equally entitled to commendation, as witness his Highness the Gaekwar, who has personally visited every part of his dominions where famine or distress presented, and saw to the satisfactory working of the machinery for its relief. There is a gleam of satisfaction in the assurance that the extreme limit of prices of food-stuffs has been reached, and that a decline may be expected. Prices are now lower than they were in December, chiefly owing to the large imports of rice to Bombay from Burma and Eastern Bengal, where there were bumper crops. The promise of a good harvest in Bihar and in the greater part of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh give hope of a large addition to the food-supply in April. Under the circumstances it does not seem too optimistic on the part of Government to feel some confidence that the stocks of food in the country will prove sufficient for its requirements. Unfortunately neither private enterprise nor the utmost efforts of Government can do anything to mitigate the effects of the drought, which has already deprived the cultivating classes of millions of cattle. The hopes of the Bombay Government which led to the employment of Mr. Santo Crimp to ascertain if the sinking of artesian wells would add to the supply have been disappointed. There are no water-bearing strata of porous stone south of the Nerbudda, and very little to the north of it. No help can be obtained from regions, of which basalt and granite are the base. If only means could be found to condense sea-water, or to deprive it of its salt by some simple chemical process, something might be done to give relief to districts not too remote from the coast. The idea that something might be accomplished by condensers is entertained by many philanthropic people in this city, where with "water, water, everywhere," it is hard to realise that in parts of the country there is not a drop to drink for man or beast. The want of a sufficient water-supply must, it is to be feared, greatly hamper the mapping out of relief works in some of the worst areas. We can well believe that from this and other causes the provision of famine works sufficient in size and general utility has proved a matter of great difficulty. In many of the districts where famine prevailed in 1886-87 the road programme is exhausted, and no other large works are possible.

The Government of India has wisely decided to allow the earthworks of proposed railways to be undertaken, wherever there is even a reasonable likelihood that the line will be completed hereafter, and an alignment can be made in time. Earthwork and ballast for railway purposes on a considerable scale will be available for future use when the famine is over, and a hope is expressed that it may be possible to utilise them within a reasonable time. The railway system in the Madras Presidency owes its inception to the making of earthworks by the famine-stricken in 1877-78. The idea of so utilising labour, until then generally wasted, originated, if we mistake not, with Sir Michael Kennedy, at that time head of the Public Works Department in Bombay. He laid down the principle that for every four annas the State paid in famine relief, it should get in return four annas in work for the permanent benefit of the country. The Supreme Government has lent the Provinces Engineer Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps; but no further help can be given. The local Government must use their own establishments, supplementing them by temporary local engagements. The whole problem is seriously complicated by the rapid increase in the numbers coming on the relief works, and the large ratio these numbers bear to the total population. There is no longer any reluctance to go on such works and receive a dole from the Sirkar. The recent experience of 1896-97 has familiarised people with what is in many cases an easier way of making a living than ordinary labour paid at mofussil rates. The Viceroy has dealt especially on this source of danger to the financial equilibrium. Not only do the labourers and lower classes generally flock to the works, but persons much better off, or at all events of a higher class, that would have shrunk with horror from the ordeal before, now show no repugnance to the receipt of public charity. Lord Curzon remarked that in the Sholapur District a class of land-owners accept relief that had never done so before. Out of a population of 750,000 one hundred thousand are already in receipt of relief, and if things go on at this rate there will be three hundred thousand on the works before May. In the Khandeish District labourers would not accept work from private employers; they prefer Government relief. We recently drew attention to the same disinclination for ordinary employment at Nassick, labourers refusing four annas a day—three annas being the nominal rate. They had an alternative they liked better. The circular recently issued, calling the attention of the local Government to this tendency, and urging the necessity of employing the strict tests laid down in both the famine codes, has earned for Lord Curzon the anathemas of part of the Native Press. The circular is described as disastrous and inhuman. His Excellency replies that a Government which imperilled the financial position in the interests of prodigal philanthropy would deserve serious criticism. The form such criticism would probably take would be that if the finances of the State were shaken there would be no money to spend on relief in India any more than there is in Turkey or Persia, China or any other Empire in which the finances are left to take care of themselves. Lord Curzon holds that it is the duty of the Government to spend its last rupee in saving life and preventing severe suffering. That duty, we hope and believe, will be as faithfully performed as in the famines which preceded that now confronting us.

THE newly-issued report on the administration of the Salt Department in Sind appears over the signature of Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, who was sent from the Bombay Customs Department to act as Collector in the absence of Mr. R. N. Coghlan, whilst on furlough. The cost of administration was enhanced, but this was owing to no fault of Mr. Jehangir. It was due almost entirely to necessary increments of pay in several establishments, though larger outturn and storage at Maurypur and heavier consignments to Sukkur, together contributed materially to the total expenditure. Contrasted with the two previous years the net revenue of the department in 1898-99 is shown to be lower by seventeen thousand rupees in 1896-97 and close on three thousand in 1897-98. There is no reason, however, to suppose that the decrease will continue, as in the opinion of Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner in Sind, who reviews the report, the decline appears to be due entirely to temporary causes. Sales at Maurypur fell by almost eighteen thousand maunds owing to prevalence of plague in Karachi and the consequent timidity of traders in Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier; but there was an abundance of the commodity to hand at Maurypur, the bulk manufactured being roughly twenty-three thousand maunds in excess of the previous year's output. Altogether in Sind the output showed an increment of ten thousand maunds, although Saran and Dilyar yielded diminished quantities. The stock of salt at the depots is sufficient, being, it may be observed, very nearly twenty thousand maunds in excess of the former year's total. The matter of loss by wastage still presents difficulties, the Collector believing that it pays better to submit to the small loss by drygage and leave the heaps at Saran and Dilyar unthatched, though he holds that at Maurypur it pays better to thatch. One noticeable feature of the new report is the record of the export for the first time of several thousands of maunds of Indian salt to South Africa. The illicit manufacture of salt was less flagrant or less fully discovered than before, the number of offences being but 87 as compared with 135 last year and 141 three years ago. It is feared that the pre-occupation of the police in the additional work involved by plague may have diminished the proportion of detected cases, though it is, as the Commissioner remarks, curious that it should coincide with the revival of the reward rules in salt cases—the theory of increased virtue finding but little favour with Mr. James. Nevertheless so far as departmental officials and subordinates are concerned there appears to have been no falling-off in efficiency.

THE sequel to the recent sensational case at Hyderabad came up again at the Bombay High Court yesterday, when Mr. Justice Russell gave judgment on two preliminary issues of the case of Arthur Napoleon Templeton against Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, Dr. Hehir, and Miss Ida D'Costa. The plaintiff, who resides at Chudderghat, in the Dominions of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, carries on the business of a commission agent and is also the proprietor of the "Hyderabad Chronicle," which is printed and published in Bombay. The first defendant is a Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel in her Majesty's service, and is also the Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad; the second defendant is a Surgeon Major in the Indian Medical Service, at present doing duty in the Punjab Command; while the third defendant is a lady-doctor carrying on her business at Chudderghat. The plaintiff's claim, it will be remembered, was for two lakhs of rupees by way of damages for the injury and loss which he had sustained at the hands of the three defendants under circumstances within the recollection of our readers. His lordship came to the conclusion that the plaint disclosed a good cause of action against the defendants, but that no part of the cause of action had arisen within the Bombay jurisdiction. Therefore the suit was dismissed, the question of costs being reserved.

A NOTIFICATION in the current "Gazette of India" publishes for general information the fact that various Indian Acts have been applied to the East Africa Protectorate. The list includes the Acts of 1858 relating respectively to Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums, the Indian Penal Code, the Whipping Act, 1864, the Indian Succession Act, so much of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, as relates to offences against the Post Office, the Indian Divorce Act, except so much as relates to divorce and nullity of marriage, the Bombay Civil Court Act, 1869, except sections 6, 15, 23, 31, 33, 34, 38 to 43, both inclusive, the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the Indian Oaths Act, 1873, the Indian Majority Act, the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the Transfer of Property Act 1882, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Prevention of Cuelty to Animals Act, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, except chapter 33.

MR. G. W. FORREST's laborious duty of indexing the Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat was annotated sometime ago, and yesterday the index was issued from the Central Press. The work marshals the selections in two parts, first the Maratha series which contains three volumes, and then the Home series, comprising two volumes.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left Aden for Bombay, at 7-0 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Candia left Suez on Sunday evening, and is expected to arrive here on the 31st instant.

THE latest news regarding the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Commission shows that the party have completed their work at Hopang and are proceeding ahead. The health of the party is excellent.

THE Government of India have decided to discontinue the importation of rum from Mauritius for the troops in the Punjab, Bengal and Bombay Commands.

BY latest accounts good rain has fallen in the Punjab from Lahore northwards, where it will do an infinity of good to the young crops.

SIR ARTHUR STRACHEY, Chief Justice of the N.-W. P. High Court, goes on leave for the summer early in April.

THE Chief of Bhavnagar has given fifty fully-equipped Arab chargers for Volunteers serving in Colonel Lumsden's Horse. Colonel Destaj Urs of the Mysore family has also offered to provide thirty horses.

OWING to the fatal accident to Lieutenant Unthank, the 3rd Hussars have scratched for the Polo Championship Tournament.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th December, 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 2,549,717 maunds with an increase of Rs. 17,982 in the earnings.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, Mr. Vithuldas Damoder Thakersy brought forward a proposition affirming that serious cases of hardship occurred amongst the poor house-owners by the notices of improvements served upon them, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and that it was desirable to lend them money in order to enable them to carry out the required changes, the money being subsequently recovered by instalments. The proposition also asked for a reference to Government in the matter, and for a report from the Municipal Commissioner as to whether the scheme proposed was a feasible one. Against this proposition an amendment was moved by Mr. Setalwad for the appointment of a committee to report on the subject, which was eventually agreed to.

AN official note states that from latest information received it seems probable that the recent raid on a village near the Abbottabad border was a purely tribal affair arising out of a blood feud between two Gujar families.

IT is announced that a third steamer conveying pilgrims to Mecca will leave Chittagong on about the 10th of February. Pilgrims wishing to proceed by it are reminded that they must put in ten days in the observation camp at Abdullapur near Umballa before they will be admitted to the Chittagong camp, where the necessary arrangements for embarkation are made. Pilgrims must also deposit their passage money (Rs. 80) before they can be admitted to the Chittagong camp.

DESPITE the generous subscriptions which have been made for the equipment of Lumsden's Horse remarks the *Pioneer*, there is still ample room for further assistance, and Volunteers and others who are themselves unable to take part in the campaign may show their sympathy with the British cause in a very practical way by contributing to the fund for equipping the Indian contingent. It is an expensive business to fit out so large a force of mounted infantry, and as Government contributes nothing but arms, ammunition and transport, it is estimated that a sum of Rs 2,50,000 will need to be raised by subscription. A Committee has been formed in Calcutta to receive contributions to the fund

THE body of Mr. W. Fraser, 2nd officer of the steamer Mercara, was found floating on the Hughli the other day and removed to the Calcutta morgue. The deceased had been missing from the 3rd instant. Then again the bodies of the two coolie women, who had dropped into the river by the breaking of the gangway ladder of the steamer "Georgean Prince," were found in the docks, and removed to the morgue of the Medical College Hospital.

MAJOR GEN EDWIN JOHN OLDFIELD, late of the 5th Fusiliers, died of influenza and bronchitis, at his residence, Highfield, Winchester, on Friday, Dec. 29, at the age of 64. He entered the 5th Fusiliers in August 1855, and saw active service during the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-59, when he was present at the relief of Arrah, where he was wounded, and the defeat of the Dinapore mutineers before Jugdespore, obtaining mention in despatches. He was also present with Havelock's force in various actions, including that at the Alumbagh, in the defence of which he was engaged until the arrival of Lord Clyde. He also took part in the action of La Martiniere and the relief of Lucknow, was with Outram's force at the Alumbagh, and in the repulse of numerous attacks, and the operations ending in the capture of Lucknow. Subsequently he took part in the final campaign in Oude, including the capture of several ports and various actions, receiving the medal with two clasps and the grant of a year's service.

AN experiment in supplying acetylene gas like coal gas is going on in Tata-Tovaros, Hungary, a town of 12,000 inhabitants. Five miles of piping light 158 street lamps and 250 burners in houses. The generating plant only requires the services of two men, and the installation cost only about 10,000l.

DRUM-MAJOR KILLORAN, of the 1st Lincoln Volunteer Art., at Grimsby, has received a medal for his services during the Fenian riots in Canada, in 1866. He was then a recruit of the 2nd Leicester Regt., and pursued the outlaws through New Brunswick to Halifax, and afterwards assisted to relieve Toronto. The medal has been about 35 years arriving.

THE decision of the Government of India to issue rifles and not carbines to the Corps of Volunteers now being raised for service in South Africa is one to be commended in every way. If the members of Lumsden's Horse were given carbines and swords, the temptation might arise on some occasion or other to use them as cavalry; whereas the great need at the seat of war is for mounted infantry, that is, for men who can ride and shoot well, who can get over rough ground at a quick pace and keep within touch of the enemy. The Lee-Metford carbine is unquestionably a handy little weapon, and is singularly accurate up to 1,000 yards; but the longer-ranging rifle, clumsy though it may be to carry, is a far more effective weapon. The Boers, as we know, shoot well with their Mausers up to 1,600 yards—particularly when they have the distances marked; and our Volunteers would feel themselves seriously handicapped if they found themselves engaged at such a range with only carbines in their hands. Mounted infantry rely upon their mobility merely to achieve success, the idea being to place them quickly in positions where their presence will have a marked effect upon the course of an action either by threatening a flank or a line of communications. In case of sudden alarms, too, they can move out almost as rapidly as cavalry. Other duties falling to them are scouting; raiding at distances too great for ordinary infantry: the seizing and holding of advanced positions, bridges, fords, etc.; and patrol work of every kind. The majority of the men who will accompany Colonel Lumsden to the Cape will probably belong to Corps of Light Horse, and some of them may perhaps think that cavalry equipment would be best; but a few weeks' experience in face of the enemy will be sufficient to convince them that the rifle and bayonet are more useful weapons than the carbine and sword. They will see how the Colonial Corps of Mounted Infantry work, and though they may envy the South Wales Volunteers their lances, they will have the consolation of knowing that they themselves will have more chance of seeing hard fighting, simply because their equipment is similar to that of the infantry.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN has issued a circular letter to the priests in the country. The document point out that united supplication ought to be made for our Army, officers and men, and for speedy success to the British arms, and it continues:—Whatever doubt was entertained as to the lawfulness of enforcing the British demands by recourse to the sword, there can be no doubt now that we have been forced into war, and that justice is on our side. It has been clearly ascertained that Boer leaders in both Republics had long since determined to strike for the establishment of a Boer supremacy throughout South Africa; that military preparations on a large scale had been secretly carried out for that purpose. It is also clear that the negotiations for a peaceable solution of the difficulties that had arisen were suddenly broken off by the ultimatum declaring war within a few hours, unless England at once withdrew her soldiers from her own colony and forbade her troopships to enter her own African ports. There can be no mistake as to the intention; the invasion of British territory has been accompanied by a formal and repeated declaration of the annexation of the invaded territory to the Boer Republic. It is always lawful, and sometimes necessary, to resist invasion and annexation *vi et armis*. It is now a question of something more than of what is lawful. The question is, Shall the British Empire be allowed to fall to pieces by supineness and by want of determination and self-denial? The answer is, No. In spite of the blunders and crimes committed by many of her sons, the empire has made for peace, for liberty, for law and orders. An empire that has power to establish these conditions, which are preliminary to the spread of Christianity, is possessed of a great and sacred trust, not to be surrendered until God himself shall demand the surrender. At the present moment countless millions in the Dark Continent depend for their temporal and eternal salvation upon the establishment of that reign of law which usually follows British supremacy. With this view, you will please to recite on Sundays, until further orders, after the principal Mass or at Benediction, the prayers to be found in the "Manual," among the "Occasional Prayers," and headed "In Times of Calamity."

THE economical position of Great Britain is just now interesting the French journalists, and in some of their notoriously disreputable journals we are assured that the position of this country as the world's banker is irretrievably lost. Happily, we are in no immediate danger of starvation. We have, says the "Globe," as much as 2,250,000 quarters of foreign wheat in our granaries, and the price has not been materially increased by the war. Although we are engaged with two Republics possessing no fleets to prey upon our supplies, there was at first a rise in the price of bread, and this was explained away by the number of vessels chartered by the Government as transports. But the rise, insignificant from the first, was never serious, and we are now actually oversupplied with breadstuffs. To this result, French journalists will regret to learn, France, by the irony of destiny, has very largely contributed. Owing to a splendid harvest, she has been altogether independent of the wheat-growing countries, with the result that grain usually sent to her ports has helped to fill the glutted granaries of perfidious Albion. America, with a crop of £542,000,000 bushels, is especially in a position to help us, and, so far as war prices are concerned, we can view without dismay the gradual shrinkage of the area under wheat in our own country. While congratulating ourselves on our present immunity from the usual inconveniences of war, it is useful to reflect how utterly precarious our position would be in a struggle with a great naval Power but for the complete supremacy of the British Fleet.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF SIR CHARLES WARREN'S FORCE.

LORD DUNDONALD'S CAVALRY BARS THE WAY TO THREE PASSES.

FIGHTING STILL TO BE DONE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 22, 2-30 A.M.

Telegrams from General Buller at Spearman's farm, on Sunday, state that Sir Charles Warren's column rounded the extreme right of the Boers' position on Saturday. He stormed two ridges in succession. The second, which is the last on the summit of Sprin Kop, is still in the enemy's possession.

Lord Dundonald's cavalry moved on the extreme left of the British covering the approach to the three passes through the Drachenberg into the Orange Free State—Tintma, Bezundethouts, and Oliver's Hoek. This will prevent any part of the enemy's force from retreating into the Free State. Sir Redvers Buller while acknowledging that there are still obstacles to be overcome, is satisfied that the progress made points to a successful issue.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON LADYSMITH.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Reuter wiring from Spearman's Camp, on the 21st evening, says the enemy fired irregularly all last night and opened a stiff fire at daybreak. Our artillerymen who slept by their guns all night responded with shrapnel after which the first kopje was carried at the point of the bayonet. The fighting then went on all day resulting in the capture of two more positions.

LATER.

The "Times" second edition to-day publishes a telegram from Spearman's Camp, dated 21st, stating that the trenches evacuated by the Boers were occupied at daybreak.

The Boers are holding another semicircular position on the main ridge behind the first. Our object is to cut the enemy in half by the advance of Hildyard on the right. The British are keeping cover within half a mile of the enemy.

NO FURTHER NEWS FROM NATAL.

LONDON, JAN. 22, 6 A.M.

Beyond the official despatch already published nothing has been received regarding the operations in Natal since yesterday morning.

THE BOER POSITION.

The "Times" in a despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated 21st inst., says that the Boer position is on a long ridge four miles to the northwest of Trichard's drift. It is semi-circular in form and the defences consist chiefly of sangars.

OPERATIONS ON THE WEST SIDE.

Reuter's correspondent in a despatch from Mochudi, dated the 12th instant, says that a Boer patrol attempted to approach and burn Gaberone station, but that the British armoured trains frustrated them. The enemy escaped.

RECONNAISSANCE AT CROCODILE POOLS.

A despatch from Gaberones, dated the 14th inst., says that Colonel Plumer has reconnoitred the Boer position, at Crocodile Pools.

BRIDGE REBUILT AT GABERONES.

The British have rebuilt the bridge south of Gaberones.

WARREN'S ENGAGEMENT CONTINUES.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Reuter, wiring from Spearman's Camp this morning, says Warren's engagement continues, and that he has forced the enemy in three positions.

WARREN MAKES SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

General Buller telegraphs from Spearman's Camp on Sunday evening as follows :—"General Warren has been engaged all day chiefly on the left, which swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult, and as the fighting is all uphill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we gain, but I think we are making substantial progress."

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES HEAVY.

LORD ROBERTS' ORDER AGAINST LOOTING.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, January 21st, reproduces a "Central News" telegram, which states that the enemy's losses, the previous day, were very heavy. Their retreat by Van Rennen Pass was cleverly cut off by the British Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, which did great execution.

General Warren's column attacked the Boer's right position from Acton Homes, and after sharp fighting took two positions with great dash.

Lord Roberts has issued an order insisting on the grave importance of the conciliatory treatment of the country people and strictly prohibiting looting.

THE "TIMES" ON COUNT VON BUELOW'S SPEECH.

The "Times" is astonished at the almost minatory tone of the conclusion of Count Von Buelow's recent speech.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

A telegram from the General Officer of Communications in South Africa to the Commander-in-Chief in India wires the following casualties from Ladysmith :—Died of enteric—19th Hussars, Corporal J. Cullen, Private J. Jones, Private W. Fix ; 2nd King's Royal Rifles—Private T. Yor ; dangerously wounded—Private W. Taylor, 19th Hussars,

Died of enteric—Sergeants H. Pocock, 2nd King's Royal Rifles ; Private F. Smith, 1st Gloucestershire; dysentry—Private A. Nunn, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Gunner W. Corden, 53rd F. B.

20th January, died of wounds—2nd King's Royal Rifles, Private W. O. Balderston ; Private J. Conolly, enteric, died of wounds —19th Hussars, Private W. Taylor, 53rd Battery, Field Artillery, Corporal W. Saunds—dysentery.

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

A telegram from Frere Camp, South Africa, states that Colonel Sandbach, R. E., late Military Secretary to the Viceroy, has been appointed head of the Intelligence Department.

A POONA BANDSMAN'S ACCOUNT OF MODDER RIVER FIGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 22.

The following letter received from a bandsman of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry to his mother in Poona from the Modder River, says :—We had a great battle, it was a hard one, but all the same we took the Boers' great position and made them retire with loss. About 800 to 1,000 were killed and 2,000 wounded. Our losses were between 500 and 600 killed and wounded. Major Ottley was shot in three places, one scalp wound, another in the thigh, and a fractured bone of left arm. We lost seven officers and 98 men and in the band one man was killed and five wounded. We are staying under canvas at Modder River. We find a lot of dead Boers in the River every day as they throw them into poison the water. They have big guns as well as we have, and they let you know it. The 75th Field Battery lost all horses shot dead and wounded, as also few men. Having one week's rest we expect to be going to the relief of Kimberley. I dont think it will last more than a month or two. Afterwards we will go to England. We are having steaks and coffee at break-fast and jam for tea.

GENERAL WARREN'S MARCH.

PROSPECTS OF THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE EIGHTH DIVISION.

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent, writing from London on 21st January, says :—Captain Cayzer, Chief Signaller, has returned to head-quarters from Weenen after keeping up communications between Frere and Ladysmith for seven weeks from the top of Umkolumba Mountain, whose ironstone rocks attract heavy shocks of lightning. Captain Cayzer endured great privations and was exposed to constant danger, and his nearest water-supply was eight miles off. His messages totalled 41,000 words.

General Warren's force is in magnificent spirits. It comprises the 61st howitzer and other batteries, considerable cavalry and irregular mounted infantry, etc., 400 wagons and 500 transport animals. The train is nineteen miles in length and the marching arduous, as the copious rains have swollen the streams. At the end of the first day the force halted in a shady and healthy spot close to the farm of Pretorious, a loyal Dutchman, where they revelled in poultry, vegetables and pasturage until the heavy guns and transport arrived.

The force commands the whole of the Ladysmith Valley.

General Buller forbids the enumeration of the troops.

It is believed in Capetown that General Warren crossed the Tugela a fortnight ago below Colenso, and, having personally reconnoitred the ground, reported adversely. The Springfield route was chosen accordingly.

The officers are betting that Sunday will see Ladysmith relieved.

The 19th Natal Borderers report instances of treachery. On the 6th fifty Boers raised hands crying "Don't shoot : we are the town guard." The Volunteers lowered their rifles and turned, and immediately a volley was poured in. The Volunteers then returned and despatched the enemy completely. On another occasion the enemy, when challenged, replied "Friends," shooting the picket forthwith.

Lieutenant Digby-Jones, who greatly distinguished himself in the recent fighting at Ladysmith, would have been recommended for the Victoria Cross had he survived.

It is proposed to leaven the Imperial Yeomanry with experienced detachments of local mounted corps.

The mobilisation of the Eighth Division is in progress. The 16th Brigade comprises the 2nd Grenadiers, 2nd Scots Guards, 2nd East Yorkshires and 1st Leinsters. The supply companies are mobilising at Woolwich : the remainder at Aldershot. The 17th Brigade, the staff of which is collecting as Aldershot, consists of the 1st Worcestershires, 1st South Staffords, 2nd West Kents and 2nd Manchesters. The supply column comprises the 37th Company, Army Service Corps, No. 22 Bearer Company and a Field Hospital. The divisional artillery includes the 89th, 90th and 91st Field Batteries. The eight infantry battalions, including a mounted company each, are of full strength, the total amounting to 10, 540 officers and men, 1,500 horses, eighteen guns and eight machine guns.

Majors Duberly and Wilson, formerly of the Bedfordshires and 10th Hussars, command two companies of Hussar reservists for remount depots in Africa.

The formation of a corps of Railway Volunteers has been approved, £3,009 being granted.

There was a second service for the Volunteers at St. Paul's last night. The streets were choked with swaying and roaring multitudes, heedless of the downpour of rain. The Benchers of Lincoln's and Gray's afterwards supped the contingent. The judges delivered eloquent speeches, and Colonel Mackinnon eulogised the Lord Mayor's energy. The proceedings were tumultuous.

The Manchester Port has sailed for the Cape with the 83rd, 84th, and 85th Field Batteries and details—a total of 20 officers, 560 men 450 horses and 18 guns. The Moor has arrived at Capetown : also the "Dwarka," with General Hector Macdonald on board, and the "Jelunga" with two companies of garrison artillery and details.

The Volunteers had a hearty farewell to-day, extra police preventing a repetition of the scenes of enthusiastic mobbing. An official despatch states that Sir Francis Clery, who is with General Warren, engaged the enemy from six o'clock on Saturday morning until seven at night, driving the Boers from ridge to ridge for a distance of three miles, and bivoucking on the ground gained. The Boer main position still confronts him.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

LUCKNOW, JAN. 22.

A staff-sergeant-farrier, a saddler-corporal, a lance-trumpeter, and a shoeing-smith, of the 3rd Hussars, have left for Calcutta, to be attached to Lumsden's Horse. Mr. D. S. Fraser, of the Bank of Bengal, has been selected for the regiment.

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 22.

A formal circular, inviting the enlistment of Volunteers for service at the Cape, has been issued by the Adjutant, Hyderabad Volunteers, and upwards of 200 applications have already been recieved, the greater part being from Volunteers, among whom there is a deal of reliable fighting material. Some applicants seek service with Lumsden's Horse.

CEYLON'S GARRISON AND THE WAR.

COLOMBO, JAN. 20.

The Highland Light Infantry stationed in Ceylon is ordered to hold itself ready to proceed to England, presumably to join the Eighth Division now mobilising, or to relieve the Portsmouth Garrison. The Battalion could sail in three weeks.

THE WAR FUND.

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

At a meeting of the Asiatic communities of Rangoon, held on Saturday morning, it was agreed to subscribe to the Transvaal War Fund. Ten thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot, which sum includes a handsome donation of five thousand rupees from the Hon. Khun Saing Sawbwe, of Hsipaw.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.

The A Battery, the crack corps of the New South Wales Artillery, offered, but not accepted, with the first contingent, has been "gratefully accepted" this time, and according to the *Sydney Mail*, was to leave for the front in the Warrigal, on the 30th ultimo. Its commander is Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, and the Commander of the whole of the New South Wales Artillery is Major S. C. U. Smith, who was known to his familiars, a few years ago in Bombay, as "Long Smith," in distrinction from his brother Major Standley Smith. As Commandant of the N. S. W. Artillery Major Smith has local rank of Colonel.

THE COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

COLONEL LUMSDEN has accepted the services of Captain Francis Clifford and thirty members of the Coorg and Mysore Rifle Volunteers for "Lumsden's Horse" and we have no doubt that the gallant planters will give a very good account of themselves and prove a valuable acquisition. Good riders, good shots as "hard as nails," planters from splendid fighting material, and their out-door life renders them less susceptible to climatic dangers than those whose lives are spent in the office or the counting-house. Captain Clifford, who has nearly eight years' Volunteer service, is to have the rank of Lieutenant, and his thirty good men and true will be enrolled as privates, or troopers, as they may possibly be termed. There is an old Jingo song which runs:—"We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too." In the present case there is, we fear, a little hitch about the sinews of war, and we shall be glad to receive and acknowledge any sums that may be contributed by our readers towards the cost of equipping this part. The unit of Lumsden's Horse. There are hundreds of Europeans who would only too gladly offer themselves for active service were it not for domestic or business ties legitimately precluding their doing so. Being unable to go themselves, they will we are sure, be anxious to assist others, who are untrammelled, to go and do their devoirs, on its being pointed out that money is required, and that speedily. By the way, our Bangalore correspondent tells us that two youths, officers of the Cadet contingent of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, have been selected for service with Lumsden's Horse and that much surprise, apparently not unmingled with chagrin and discontent, has thereby been felt in the Corps. It is very praiseworthy of these young fellows to volunteer, especially as they pay their own expenses, but Lumsden's Horse is extremely limited as to numbers, and seasoned men who have stopped growing would probably be of more practical use than striplings. Of course, if a whole Battalion was being organised it would be different. There would then be room for all.—*Madras Mail.*

NEW COINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Orders are being issued for the coining at the Indian mints of about forty lakhs of rupees to replace the old and worn coins of 1835 and other years, that are withdrawn from circulation.

MILITARY NEWS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CORDITE AND GUN-CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

The advancement of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Clarkson, I. M. S., Bombay, to the higher grade of his rank, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The death sentence passed on Private Henry Davis, 1st Royal Fusiliers, at Neemuch, for murder, has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

H. M. S. Racoon, which has been despatched to Durban, is to be replaced by another vessel in Indian waters.

Major W. R. Hilliard, R. E., is posted to famine duty in Hyderabad.

The proposed cordite factory in the Neilgherries and the Central Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore are likely to be pushed on with during the next twelve months, the Provisional Military Works Grant, for 1900-1, including three lakhs of rupees for these projects.

NEWS FROM CABUL.

News has been received up to last week from Cabul, which describes that every thing is as usual there and the Amir is in his ordinary health.

SALE OF TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

The protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the stoppage of sale of telegraphic transfers is being forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Government of India by cable.

THE MISHMI EXPEDITION.

On 10th January when the last report from the Mishmi Expedition was despatched the Ajals and Pika villages had been visited and a gun and some live stock had been brought in. Heavy snow having fallen on the pass only 130 rifles will now proceed to Kalidois and Aiyd villages, returning to Bomjur and Nizamghat ; 100 rifles and sappers from Bomjur meanwhile advancing up the Gorge at Nizamghat to meet them and improve the track.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

RESTRICTED OPERATIONS.

POONA, JAN. 22.

In accordance with the cold-weather manœuvres schemes, drawn up by the Commander-in-Chief last year the Royal Scots, the Shropshire Light Infantry, 16th Bombay Infantry, 1st and 16th field batteries and the Head-quarters and one Squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers marched out to Karakwasla this morning.

Owing to the scarcity of water in the places where camp is laid it was decided to hold the camp there for fifteen days instead of one month.

No definite plan of operations has been drawn up, but it is in contemplation to manœuvre the troops over the hills surrounding Poona, bivouacking on the ground reached every night and returning to camp near the great lake, every second or third day.

In this way it is hoped to work gradually round to Chinchwad, but this will depend most probably on the water-supply.

The manœuvres will commence on Friday.

THE DECCAN SABHA.

At a meeting of the Deccan Sabha, held today, Rao Bahadur Bhide presiding, it was resolved that the Sabha should resume their work. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a representation on the Municipal Bill. Rao Bahadur Bhide was appointed president and Messrs. Manker, Patwardhan, and Wadia, vice-presidents, Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, chairman. It is under contemplation to start a quarterly journal on the lines of the old Sarvajanik Sabha.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

A BORDER RAID.

LAHORE, JAN. 20.

Chapri, a hamlet on the frontier, about eight miles north-west of Batal, was raided early on the morning of the 11th instant by about 100 Chichai Gujars. Two houses were burnt down, and six people burnt to death ; three were killed and one wounded ; forty head of cattle and some grain were destroyed, and 100 sheep and goats were carried off. One of the raiders was severely wounded in the attack. A pursuing party of villagers recovered 30 sheep and killed three of the raiders. The raid was due to a quarrel between the Chichai Gujars and the Parsawal Gujars, the latter having killed a headman of the former. The Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police went at once through heavy snow to Batal, and held an enquiry. Twelve of the raiders, said to have been recognised by the Parsawals, have been arrested.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

The fatality which recently occurred at Insein, a station ten miles from Rangoon, has been pronounced by Captain Singh, Civil Surgeon, to be a case of plague. Government have despatched Colonel Little, Inspector-General of Jails, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, Port Health Officer, Miss Hawden, the Government Plague Sister, Mr. C. G. Bayne, Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. M. S. Mathews to Insein to make further enquiries and to see that all necessary precautions were taken.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The death is announced of H. H. the Duke of Teck (father of H. R. H. the Duchess of York) and also of Mr. Richard D. Blackmore, the Novelist.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS.

THE list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon, includes many questions to be asked by honourable members. A question put by the Honourable Mr. A. Abercrombie reads :—

Whether, in view of the enormous numbers employed on famine relief now and probably throughout the coming hot season, it is the intention of Government to undertake any large irrigation schemes in Bombay proper—not Sind ? Whether the Engineering Departments have been asked to submit any such schemes for Government approval ? I do not mean works like tanks and wells, but bunding up the source or courses of rivers which could supply water to large tracts of country and do something in the future towards minimising such calamities as we are now suffering from.

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit include these :—

1 Are Government aware of the notices issued by the Collector of Bombay, to various land owners in Bombay, under Section 8 of Bombay Ac II of 1876, fixing and enhancing the assessment of land revenue on the lands referred to in such notices, and intimating that the new assessment would come into force from 1st October 1899 ?

2 Are Government aware that in several cases the assessment fixed by such notices is from twenty to thirty times in excess of the amount of the assessment hither to paid in respect of the lands in question and is also in many cases heavily in excess of the annual income derived from such land, being in certain instances so much as twelve times the amount of such annual income ?

3 Are Government aware that in several cases the capitalized value of the assessment at the present rate of interest on Government paper almost equals the total value of the land assessed ?

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh will also ask questions relative to famine and the manner in which it is to be dealt with.

The Honourable Mr. Shirpad Anant Chhatre, will put questions as to the remissions of assessment and relief and the chief of Ichalkaranji will ask concerning the village Sundis in certain Satara talukas.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale is to ask among other questions :—

(a) Have Government noticed the statements which have appeared in some of the vernacular newspapers about the alleged after effects of inoculation ?

(b) In view of the great importance of dissipating in an authoritative manner, all misapprehensions on the subject, will Government be pleased to appoint a small Commission of medical men to inquire into the allegations ?

Will Government be pleased to state on what grounds the rule, granting exemptions to inoculated persons, has been declared to be inapplicable to Mahableshwar and Matheran ?

What if any, arrangements have been made or are in contemplation for the special relief of distressed weavers by giving them employment in their own trade, agreeably to the recommendations of the Famine Commission ?

In view of the opinion expressed by the Famine Commission that the suspensions and remissions of land revenue granted during the famine of 1896-97 in the affected districts of the Bombay Presidency compared very unfavourably with the more liberal scale adopted in other Provinces, will Government be pleased to state whether they contemplate the adoption of a more liberal policy than on the last occasion in the matter ? Will Government state what, if any orders have been issued to the district officers on the subject, or, at any rate, indicate the general nature of such orders ?

Questions put by the Honourable Mir Allahbakshkhan walad Alibakshkhan Shahwani Talpur have relation to the reserved and protected forests, respectively, in the Thar and Parker District, also :—

What provision has been made by Government for the relief of the Rajputs and Baluchis, in the Thar and Parkar District, who consider it a deep disgrace for themselves and for their women to be seen doing coolies work in company with Bhils and Kolis, but who, it is stated, have offered to work at night on wages in order to save themselves from starvation ?

PAPERS.

The papers to be presented to the Council include numerous petitions and reports.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2149, dated the 27th October 1899—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to provide for the grant of special occupancies in certain Government lands in Sind.

Letter form the Collector of Ratnagiri, No 3956, dated the 8th August 1899, and accompaniment, relative to certain petitions from the rayats of 131 villages in the Ratnagiri Dirtrict, complaining about the present Abhavni system and praying for a fixed rental in cash.

Letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, No. 285, dated the 28th September 1899—Forwarding the opinion of the Collector of Ratnagiri on the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and statements in forms C. D and E asked for by the Select Committee.

Opinion of District Officers on clauses 36 (b) and 109 of Bill No. II of 1899 (a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities).

Letters from the Vice-President, Bandora, and other Municipalities forwarding copies of suggestions made by certain members on the Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876—First Reading.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 12th January :—

AGRIPADA CHAWLS.

Considered Memo. from the Engineer, dated 23rd December 1899, forwarding for sanction a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,630, of the cost of laying the foundation-stone of the first block of chawls at Agripada, the excess being due to increase of the scope of the function after the first estimate was sanctioned.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of the provision for contingencies in the estimate for laying out the Agripada Estate.

THE COOPERAGE PLOT.

Considered the following Report of the Land Committee No. 1, dated 11th January 1900.

Cooperage Plot—Appropriation of this area as an Open Space. We beg to submit Government Resolution No. 5442 of the 28th November 1899 sanctioning the permanent appropriation, as an open space, of the whole of the Cooperage plot less the small triangular piece appropriated for building purposes in Government Resolution No. 4397 of the 5th October 1899 (T. R. No. 94, dated 7th November 1899), on the following conditions :—

(1) That the Cooperage building shall not be removed without the previous consent of Government, and

(2) that the by-laws to be framed by the Board for the management of the area under Section 94 (1) (c) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, shall provide for making the buildings and any portion of the open space that may be required, available on the requisition of Government, for any temporary Government purpose.

The plot hereby permanently appropriated as an open space on the conditions named, comprises the whole area lying west of the new road proposed in extension of the Mayo Road lying between it and the Queen's Parade Road and extending from the band-stand to the Wodehouse Road. The area measures approximately 63,600 square yards, including the Cooperage Compound itself, as compared with 28,361 square yards the area west of the present temporary road.

We recommend that the Engineer should be asked to furnish plans and estimates for the construction of the road on the eastern boundary of the plot, and provision for its construction should, it is proposed, be made in the Budget for 1900-1901.

The solicitor should be asked to draft the necessary by-laws in communication with the chairman.

FIRST NAGPADA—OFFERS FOR PURCHASE OF PROPERTIES.

We beg to report with reference to item 2 of our Report No. XXI of the 19th December 1899, adopted by T. R No 113 of the 21st idem, that the counter offers made by us in the two instances therein mentioned, have been refused. After careful consideration we had intended to advise that those, together with two other large properties, should be notified for acquisition, there being no prospect of our arriving at an agreement with the owners. But the solicitor advises that under Section 29 it is necessary to notify whole of the properties which are to be acquired and that it is not allowable to notify them piece-meal. We advise accordingly that the notification be forwarded to Government for publication and that an application be made to the Collector to proceed in the first instance with the acquisition of the four properties referred to as this will leave opportunity for agreement in other cases.

HORNBY ROAD PLOT.

We have considered designs and specifications for the buildings to be erected on Plot No. 69, Hornby Road, agreed to be leased to Mr. R. D. Tata. Plans for this building were originally submitted to us in October last, and we then decided to return them with suggestions for improving the east elevation and south feature. Mr. Tata has submitted a fresh design for this elevation which is an improvement and which we think may be accepted. It is generally in keeping with that of other buildings with the same frontage. We recommend that in approving of the plans and specifications the Board shoud intimate to Mr. Tata that the design for the arcade in front of the garden space, pertaining to this plot on the North, remains to be furnished in the terms of his Architect's letter of the 3rd October 1899, which he should be asked to confirm ; that the designs are in all respects subject to Municipal approval under the Municipal Regulations but that the proximity of the servants quarters to the cook-rooms is an objectionable feature in the internal arrangements, and that the allowance for servants' quarters appears to be very inadequate.

WELLINGTON LINES PLOTS.

We have considered (1) the request of Mr. R. D. Tata to be allowed to transfer his right to the lease of Plot No 6 to Mr. J. N. Tata who agrees to accept it on the same terms and conditions as before ; (2) report by the Engineer, submitting plans and specifications of the buildings to be erected on Plots Nos. 5 and 6, by Mr. J. N. Tata.

The Engineer has made some suggestions in regard to the design of the buildings, and Mr. Tata's Architect sees no difficulty in complying therewith. We recommend that the transfer of the right to lease of Plot No 6, as asked for, and the designs of the buildings, subject to the suggestions made by the Engineer be approved.

Resolution.—The proposal of the Land Committee to notify the several properties to be acquired for the purposes of the first Nagpada scheme is aproved. The consideration of the other items should be deferred, pending the circulation of the Report.

THE TRUST AND THE CORPORATION.

Considered papers underlaying circular No. 3, dated 3rd January 1900 on letter No. 988 of the 19th December 1899, from the President, Municipal Corporation, forwarding, for transmission to Government, letter No. 9880 of same date explaning why the Corporation are unable to make any representation in respect of schemes No. V. and VI.

Read the following Memo. by the chairman, dated 1st January 1900 :—

The question raised has reference simply to the extent and nature of the information to be supplied to the Corporation in relation to Improvement and Street Schemes at the time they are notified. The board have confined themselves to supplying the information as required by the Act, whereas the Corporation claims to be furnished, in addition, with detailed estimates of cost and information as to how the estimates have been calculated.

The directions in the Act are clear and explicit. In relation to Reclamation Schemes the particulars to be made available for inspection are to include "full estimates of the cost and anticipated profits" whereas in relation to Improvement and Street Schemes the particulars of the schemes to be furnished do not include such information.

That the Legislature made this distinction deliberately is clear from the fact that at the second reading of the Bill an amendment to the effect that the Board should be required to furnish full estimates of the cost in notifying Improvement and Street Schemes was rejected.

The claim of the Corporation is thus one that the Legislature in passing the Act deliberately disallowed.

As to the expediency of supplying detailed information as to the estimates, the Board are in no doubt. They have formed and acted on the opinion that all information, from which the data for the valuation of properties can be even guessed at, should be kept strictly confidential and private. They are in this respect supported by the opinion expressed in the Legislative Council which led to the rejection of the amendment, which would have obliged them to disclose such information, and also by the universal practice in Great Britain in similar cases. The information placed before the Corporation and the public, in relation to the schemes notified by the Board, is, for example, exactly the same as the information placed before the London County Council and the public in relation to the great Strand-Holborn Improvement Scheme, except that the schedules published by the Board are fuller and more complete.

The Board have ascertained that in the bills and Estimates of expence, deposited in applying for Parliamentary powers, only gross figures of cost are mentioned, and witnesses under cross- examination before Committee refuse to give details, and their refusal is invariably upheld by the Committee. In the case of the Glasgow and Birmingham Improvement Schemes the Schedules of property to be acquired give a reference to the number of the plots on the plan (not the assessment numbers) and the names of owners and lessees *only*, and no information as to area or rateable value.

In Glasgow, in the case of Parliamentary Estimates, the details are kept in the custody of responsible officials, and are not disclosed even to the chairman of the Committee in charge of the Bill.

These facts are mentioned, because there appears to be considerable misapprehension as to what the home practice is.

One other point in the letter appears to call for notice. It is the remark that the schemes have been undertaken by the trust on approximate estimates only and before the surveys were completed. It may be pointed out that the schemes have been notified only and not in any sense yet 'undertaken," and it appears to be overlooked that as explained in the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant in the discussion in the Legislative Council on the amendment already referred to :—

"It is perfectly clear from the Bill that at the Notification the scheme will be incomplete. It is only after the Board have heard what various people have had to say about it, after they have received the views of the Corporation and of interested parties that they will submit it to Government with complete plans and estimates."

Read minutes of the trustees thereon.

The chairman observed that it is his desire to inform the Corporation, as fully as his duty to the Board allows in respect of any of the schemes notified. But there are two important reservations. The first is the disclosure of any details of the estimates of the cost of acquisition of properties in respect of schemes at the time of their notification, and the second is the disclosure of the possible intentions of the Board prior to the notification of schemes. It is patent that these reservations are absolutely necessary and this has been repeatedly affirmed by the Board.

The present papers refer to the first of these points. The remarks embodied in his note that he proposed should he made, in forwarding the letter to Government are a simple recital of the actual facts which cannot be controverted, and embody no expression of mere opinion on his part. It seemed to him such a statement would be a help to a clear understanding.

The following resolution was then agreed to, Mr. D. E. Wacha dissenting :—

Resolution.—The letter from the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, No. 9880, dated 19th December 1899 ; should be forwarded to Government with remarks in the terms of the chairman's memo., dated 1st January 1900.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

Considered papers underlying Circular No. 5, dated 8th January 1900, on letter No. 1437 of the 12th December 1899, from the President Municipal Corporation, representing with reference to section 26 of the Act, the desirability of having a general survey made of the whole City of Bombay.

Read minutes of the Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—The papers should be referred to the Improvements Committee for consideration and report.

Read memorandum by the Secretary, dated 10th January 1900 as to the need of regulations for the grant of leave to the employes of the Board.

Resolution.—The question should be referred to the Finance and Establishment Committee for consideration and report.

ARRIVAL OF NAVAL RELIEFS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat, Captain Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with naval reliefs for the East India Squadron, consisting of 5 officers, 19 petty officers, and 384 men. At Aden she disembarked 21 men. All the crew were transhipped on board the Receiving Hulk, Tenasserim, where they will remain till they are appointed to the different vessels. The ex-crew about 200 in all are sent on board the turret-ships Magdala and Abyssinia, pending their departure by next Saturday's mail steamer Oriental. The names of the officers are :—Lieut. A. E. House, Lieut. S. P. Musson, Mr. A. E. Deacon, engineer, Mr. R. S. Jennings, and Rev B. Wright (chaplain). The Ballaarat after disembarking the above weighed anchor at about 3 p. m., and proceeded on her voyage to Calcutta, via Colombo.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

THE transports Fazilka, Lindula and Nairung, which sailed from Bombay, with the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, arrived at Durban ; the first one, on the 19th and the later two on the 21st instant, all well. They have been ordered to proceed to Port Elizabeth, where the Lancers will be disembarked.

BOMBAY RACES.

OWNERS are reminded that Second and Final Entries for the Bombay Races on 10th, 12th, 14th and 17th February, close on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

VIEWS OF THE VICEROY.

GOVERNMENT POLICY OF RELIEF.

AT Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council in Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Ibbetson said :—

At the last meeting of this Council, which was held at Simla, the Hon. Mr. Rivaz made a statement regarding the probable character and extent of the famine which was then threatening large portions of the country, and the measures which were being taken to combat it. That statement was based on the information supplied by several local Governments and Political Officers concerning the situation as it stood on the 15th of September. At that time the fate of the autumn crops was not finally determined, while much depended in Southern India on a good northeast monsoon in November, and in Central and Upper India on early abundant winter rains. These uncertain factors in the situation were allowed due weight in the statement while the Governor General in Council was not without hope that the fortunes of the year might turn. He recognised that if the north-east monsoon should fail in the south, or the cold weather months in Central and Upper India should pass without rain, the area of distress would be enlarged and the estimate and expenditure on relief operations largely exceeded.

THE WINTER RAINS HOLD OFF.

The normal time for the winter rains is now passed by and his Excellency in Council thinks it well to review the position to place before the public a revised estimate of the extent of the severity of the drought and the probable cost of relief operations. Unfortunately, every factor that was doubtful in the situation as it presented itself in October has in this event turned out unfavourably. On the East Coast the usual rains in November and December, which are termed the north-east monsoon, but in reality attend the withdrawal of the monsoon current from the Bay of Bengal, failed to a very great extent. Elsewhere throughout India abnormally high day temperatures and the scorching sun were accompanied by the absence of the usual dews at night, while the cold weather has been extraordinarily rainless, in so much that only during the last few days have there been any signs of the usual winter showers. These conditions have still further injured the autumn crops in the contracted area and diminished the prospects of a spring harvest, and have thereby greatly enlarged the affected area and have intensified the distress and increased the demand for relief in the tracts that were originally affected. In the forecast presented to this Council last October, the several provinces and the Native States of India were divided into three large groups. In the first group were placed those areas which were considered to afford no cause for anxiety. The second group comprised those provinces, districts, or States where the prospects were poor, though a marked failure of crops or general distress was not anticipated. The third group comprised those seriously affected areas in which scarcity or famine conditions either existed or were to be expected.

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

It will now be convenient to show how the unfavourable circumstances already mentioned have modified their grouping or affected the agricultural outlook in the several groups. In the first group were placed the whole of Bengal and Burmah, and a greater portion of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Of these thickly populated areas it was said that the rain crops were good or fat, and the prospects of the cold weather crops promising. To them were added the province of Madras and the Mysore State where rain had fallen widely and most opportunely and the canal-protected areas of Sind and the South-West Punjab. This group remains, on the whole, substantially unchanged. The rice crop of Burmah and Bengal has fully realised expectations, and constitutes a great reserve of food for the rest of India. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have successfully sown their winter crops, which have greatly benefited from rain the past week. In Madras and Mysore the abrupt disappearance of the monsoon was a great disappointment. The harvest will be indifferent over large areas, but except perhaps, in a few places, no distress requiring relief is anticipated. In the irrigated or inundated tracts of Sind and the South-West Punjab the crops will be somewhat short owing to the contracted area of inundation by the Indus and its tributaries, due to a diminished volume of water in the canals, but the shortness will be comparatively small. These tracts will, as in former years, yield food in excess of local requirements, and will profit from the misfortunes of their neighbours. Broadly speaking therefore, the October forecast remains good as regards the first three groups.

BOMBAY PROSPECTS.

The same, however, cannot be said of the second group. In it were placed the South Mahratta and the South Deccan districts, the Bombay Presidency a large part of the Nizam's Dominions, and the Central India Agency. A greater part of these areas must now be transferred to the third, or famine-stricken group. The second group as described in October last included also the western half of the North-Western Provinces, the Northern Sub-Montane districts, and the Punjab. The failure of the winter rains has been very injurious to these tracts, but owing to the exceptional facilities for irrigation which many of them enjoy, to the full demand for labour of all kinds and to the general prosperity of the people, relief measures on an extensive scale will probably not be required, though the failure of crops has been serious in the Punjab. As a whole, the autumn harvest of 1899 was the worst on record for many years, while the present spring harvest on unirrigated land occupies little more than half the area sown in either of the last two years. The third, or famine-stricken group has been enlarged by an addition to it of large areas in the Bombay Presidency, the greater part of the Nizam's Dominions, and much of Central India. Moreover, in the tracts originally comprised in this group the famine conditions have been greatly intensified by the extraordinary duration and intensity of the drought. The failure of the crops and the destruction of cattle resultant on the distress are far greater than Government at first saw reason to anticipate. In the Bombay Presidency there is no new district with the single exception of Canara, in which it will not be necessary to relieve distress at the expense of the State. There is no previous record of so extensive a total failure of crops in the Central Provinces. The Chief Commissioner reports that a failure so severe and wide-pread has never been experienced before. The rice crop, which is the main-stay of the eastern portion of those Provinces, is more completely lost than in 1896. Millets in the southern districts have fared little better.

THE COLD WEATHER CROPS.

In the west and north will probably be worse than those of 1897. In the fertile Berars the cotton crop has been almost wholly lost. All other crops have practically failed entirely. No such calamity has ever before befallen this part of India. Similarly throughout Rajputana the South East Punjab and the western half of the States of Central India the present drought is without a parallel in the extent of its intensity. In a large portion of the area affected, it follows close upon a famine of a great severity. It is accompanied by an unprecedented scarcity of fodder and water. There seems reason to fear that in many places, to quote the words of the Bombay Government, "destitution has reached, or will reach, a higher stratum of society than has ever been affected before since the country came under British rule." In October last the famine area was estimated to comprise about 100 000 square miles in British territory, with a population of 15 millions, and about 250,000 square miles in native territory, with a population also of about 15 millions. The revised estimates now show the famine area in the British territory as not less than 140,000 square miles with a population of 22 millions. In a further area of about 10 000 square miles with a population of about 2½ millions, scarcity and distress prevail in a sufficiently general character to require the opening of test works and other preliminary measures in the Famine Codes. In a further area of about 65,000 square miles, with a population of about ten millions, scarcity exists, which may hereafter require relief, though at present there is fortunatley neither general nor pronounced distress. In the native territories the famine area—including tracts where conditions of severe scarcity, approximating to famine prevail—may be approximately put at 230 000 square miles, with a population of 27 millions. The actually distress or true famine area in the native territory may be roughly taken to be about 150,000 or 160,000 square miles with a population of about 18 millions. The aggregate famine area in British India and the Native States will thus be about 300,000 square miles with a population of 40 millions. There is a further area of about 145,000 square miles with a population of 21 millions, in which more or less general scarcity and distress prevail, where relief is already being given in a tentative form, or will probably have to be given before the advent of the next monsoon. Thus the area and population affected by the drought is larger both in British territory and the Native States than was anticipated in October last.

THE RELIEF BILL.

The cost of famine relief in British India within the current financial year will also correspondingly exceed the estimate of one and a half crores of rupees, which was then tentatively adopted. The direct outlay on the famine relief up to the 31st of March may now be put at between three to four crores of rupees for the ensuing financial year. It is not thought advisable at the present time to attempt any estimate of the famine expenditure which will fall on the Native States. It is heavy, and it falls at a time when the ordinary sources of revenue are very injuriously affected. The Governor-General in Council has assisted a number of States in Rajputana, Kathiawar, and elsewhere by loans for relief expenditure and for general purposes of administration, while in Central India his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior has given similar assistance. With this financial aid his

Excellency in Council is convinced that the several Chiefs will succeed in carrying their people through this years drought without the mortality and extreme suffering which have attended great droughts in former years. In Rajputana and Central India the readiness with which the Chiefs have recognised the necessities of the situation and the energy which they are showing in the prosecution of relief measures are noted with great satisfaction by his Excellency in Council. The personal attention which his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior and his Highness the Maharajah of Bikaneer have paid to the organisation of relief in their respective States is not only highly creditable to themselves as rulers, but has also contributed largely to the success which has attended the famine organisation. In the October statement an opinion was expressed that the extreme limit of prices had probably been reached, and that the stocks of food in the country would prove sufficient for its requirements. The Governor-General in Council sees no reason to modify that opinion.

PRICES ON THE WHOLE ARE SOMEWHAT LOWER

than they were in December last, and as there is now a hope of good spring harvest throughout Behar and a greater part of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, a considerable accession to the existing food stocks may be expected in April next. Grain has already been imported by local traders on a very large scale into the worst tracts. No apprehension anywhere exists that private enterprise will prove inadequate to the occasion. The provision of sufficient public works in size and permanent utility for the employment of famine labour has proved a matter of great difficulty. As in many districts affected by the famine, the road programme was exhausted in the famine of 1896-97, no other large projects are possible. Under these circumstances the Government of India have allowed the earthworks of proposed railway lines to be undertaken whenever an aligoment has been or could be settled in time, and there was any reasonable likelihood of the line being made hereafter. A great deal of earthwork and ballast collection for railway purposes will thus be accomplished before the famine is over. It is hoped that it may be found possible to utilise them at no very distant date. The provision of engineering and other superior famine establishments has also been a matter of much difficulty.

RELIEF ORGANISATION.

The Government of India have done all that lay in their power to provide Engineer Officers and subordinates for the provinces most requiring them, and have also lent the services of a large number of Staff Corps Officers as relief superintendents. It is no longer possible for them to give any further assistance in these directions. The Governor-General in Council is reluctantly obliged to advice local Governments that they must do the best they can with their present establishments, supplementing them, so far as is practicable, by temporary local engagements. The rapid increase of the numbers on relief in several provinces, and the very high ratios in which those numbers bear in many districts to the total population, has caused the Governor-General in Council to impress strongly upon local Governments the necessity for insisting on a strict enforcement of the test precautions in the administration of relief. It is as yet too early to say what effect these instructions may have upon numbers on relief or upon estimates of expenditure which have been submitted by the local Government, since the issue of instructions points to the conclusion that while the need for relief is more widespread in the worse tracts, and probably more acute than in 1896-97, the reluctance of the people to avail themselves of public charity as soon as it is offered to them is far less. This is the natural result of one famine following the another in the same area after an interval of only two years, State relief being offered to a population which has become accustomed to accept it without hesitation. If the undoubted severity of the present famine makes it imperative to provide

RELIEF ON A SCALE OF UNPRECEDENTED MAGNITUDE

the change in the popular attitude makes it more than ever necessary to insist on this relief being accompanied by proper tests and of necessity restricted to what is required to maintain life and health. This is no new principle. It is the basis on which the scheme of State famine relief recommended by the Famine Commission of 1878 has been elaborated, and it is the only condition upon which obligations of such magnitude could possibly be accepted by the Government.

LORD CURZON'S VIEWS.

The Viceroy then addressed the Council. In so doing his Excellency said :—

Those Hon. Members who were present at the last meeting of this Council in the Simla session on the 20th of October last, when statements were made upon the approaching famine by the Hon. Mr. Rivaz and myself, will remember that even then the Government of India were seriously impressed with the gravity of the situation and that our speeches were coloured with profound anxiety as to what might yet be in store for us. Nothing that I saw in my ensuing tour, in the course of which I visited many suffering areas, in any way relieved that anxiety. On the contrary, it was already evident from the number of persons in receipt of relief or engaged upon relief works, from the stream of humanity pouring in upon them daily from all quarters of the country and from the complete disappearance that was almost universally reported to me of old fashioned reluctance entertained by the Indian peasant to acceptance, except in the last resort, of charitable relief, that we were likely, as time passed by, if no rain were to fall in the winter months, to be confronted with a calamity as great, if not greater, than has ever befallen this country, so used in consequence of immense numbers of population to calamity on a large scale, so inured from previous experience to this particular aspect of human suffering. The statement, which has just been made on behalf of the Government of India by the Hon. Mr. Ibbetson, will have shown you that these gloomy anticipations have been more than fulfilled; that the area of visitation has expanded to a degree that has even surpassed our worst fears; that except in certain favoured provinces and localities every condition of nature and climate appears during the past three months to have fought against us; and that we are now face to face with famine of water and food and cattle, which in particular areas affected, i-

UNPRECEDENTED IN CHARACTER AND INTENSITY.

These are no rash words. From Bombay, from Rajputana from the Central Provinces, in reports that reach me I continually come across the same idea, the same regretful confession, the same melancholy phrase. When exactly three years ago on January 14, 1897 Lord Elgin presided over a great public meeting held in the Town Hall of Calcutta to consider the then famine, he observed that one and a quarter million of persons already on relief on that occasion had no parallel. In the present week of January, 1900, there are nearly three and quarter millions of persons on relief. The parallel has come, alas! and his estimate has been left far behind There is another respect in which the conditions are entirely different now. At that time the attention of England—one might almost say Europe—was turned upon suffering India, and hundreds of thousands of pounds were contributed and sent out by generous hearts and eager hands The whole external world seemed to share our sorrow in the different forms open to it, and contributed to the alleviation of Indian distress. Now we have to suffer the struggle alone. It is not that England, or the British Empire or humanity at large has become less sympathetic or more niggardly. Our troubles in so far as they are known in England will excite just as genuine and poignant emotions as on the previous occasion, but as we all know the whole thoughts of England, almost of every Englishman throughout the world, are fixed upon the war in South Africa, and upon that alone. Even in this country we feel patriotic excitement and nervous strain, whether we be Europeans or natives. How much more must it be so in England where the honour and prestige of the old country are felt to be at stake, and where almost every hearth has given some near or dear one to danger? Equally, if war absorbs all interest, so does it exhaust national generosity. I am afraid it is too much to expect that England can again come to our rescue this time as she did so splendidly in 1897, or that so far as can at present be judged we can anywhere outside of this country, expect more than passive sympathy with our misfortunes. It is clear, then, that

WE MUST FIGHT OUR BATTLES WITH OUR OWN MEANS.

Speaking for the Officers of Government I am sure that the last thing that they desire is any public advertisement, whilst if we cannot look for financial help from the outside, our own back must be broad enough to bear the burden with patience and fortitude. We must pursue our task conscientiously and though we are not engaged in stirring deeds which affect the fate of the Empire, we are yet performing our duty, the English duty and the Indian duty, we are trying to do what no war on the face of it does,—viz., to save from death many millions of human lives. Some attention has been called to the fact that the Government of India has recently issued a circular letter to the local Governments, calling their attention to the exceptional circumstances of the present situation and suggesting greater stringency in the tests to be henceforward applied. I have seen these circulars described in the Native Press—of which I may say in passing that I am not an inattentive student—as disastrous and inhuman. Such a criticism can surely not be based upon any knowledge of the facts. I accept on behalf of the Government of India full responsibility for that letter. It expressed the deliberate opinion of my colleagues and myself. I am the last person in the world to prefer the mere interests of economy to those of humanity. I acknowledge to the utmost that the obligation of the Government is to spend its last rupee in saving human life and in the mitigation of extreme human suffering; but the Government of India must necessarily take a broader outlook, while it manifestly profits by a wider knowledge, than its critics. We are acquainted by reports that we receive from our officers with what is passing not in one district alone but in all parts of the country. We are the custodians of the interests of the tax-payers of India. We have to look to what may happen in future famines. Recent experience does not encourage us to regard famine as the rare and isolated phenomenon, which it has hitherto been held to be. Above all it is all our duty jealously to watch and to conserve the character of the people. In my judgment, any Government which imperilled the financial position of India in the interests of prodigal philanthropy would be open to serious criticism; but any Government, which by

INDISCRIMINATE ALMSGIVING

weakened the fibre and demoralised the self-reliance of the population, would be guilty of a public crime. Let me then mention a few considerations that led us to think that such dangers were not altogether remote. I lay it down as an inital proposition that the obligation upon the Government in times of famine is to save human life and to prevent starvation or the extremity of suffering, that may be dangerous to life. No Government can undertake at such a time any more than it does at other times to rpevent all suffering, or to become a universal almsgiver to the poor. Indiscriminate private charity is mistaken, because it is, as a rule misapplied, but indiscriminate. Government charity is worse, because it saps the foundations of national character. What, then, did we find? I have seen it stated that no one goes on to the relief work who is not threatened with actual starvation. Such is most emphatically not the case. I have myself seen hundreds, I might say thousands, of persons upon relief works who were in no such state of necessity or destitution. I have heard of persons accepting relief, whose credit would easily have tided them over to better times. I know cases in which men in receipt of famine relief have admitted that they have saved a portion of their famine wages, in which families proceeding together on to the works have earned more than they would have done in the ordinary circumstances of life. Remember that by Rule 67 of the Famine Code no application for relief can be refused, and that the criterion of acceptance has ceased. Therefore, the judgment of the managing official has become the self-respect of the applicant. That the

OLD STANDARDS IN THIS RESPECT ARE BREAKING DOWN

is evident from the information that reaches me from every direction. I hear in some quarters of villages whence labourers are going on to the works simply to fill the slack time until the cultivation of the fields begins in the spring. I hear in others of wages fixed under the Famine Commission scale, which exceed those prevailing at the market rates. In the Kahandesh District of the Bombay Presidency it had been found necessary, before our circular was issued, to make a reduction of 25 per cent. in the minimum wage, because the great bulk of the people found no inducement to work at all as long as the ordinary minimum was observed. In the Sholapur District of the Bombay Presidency a class of landowners has accepted relief which has never previously done so. One hundred thousand out of the population of 750,000 are already in receipt of relief. If the present conditions continue until the summer, it is likely that 300,000 persons will be in receipt of alms, or 40 per cent. of the entire population,—a proportion of which, I venture to say, has never before been in receipt of Government relief either in India or in any other country in the world. On the other hand, that our tests are not too severe is proved by the low rate of mortality and by the generally satisfactory condition of the famine-stricken population. From all these considerations it must, I think, be obvious not merely that the present famine is abnormal in character, but that the need for close supervision and control on the part of the Government is exceptionally great. I am not one of those who regard famine relief as an exact science. The reports of the Famine Commission and the Codes have great value; but they are not immaculate, neither are they the laws of the Medes and the Persians. The poor law administration in every country in the world—in Englad itself—is still in an experimental stage. No country and no Government has hit

THE IDEAL MEAN BETWEEN PHILANTHROPY AND JUSTICE,

and between necessary relief and pauperisation. I contend that in India we are still engaged in the same process of working out our own salvation, and that each fresh crisis must be met by its own rules. Let those rules be based upon previous experience. Let them not err, if they do err at all, on the side of severity, but never let them ignore the obligatory relations upon which society is based; the duty of the landlord to the tenant; of the tenant to the labour of the community to its items; of a father to his family; of a man to himself. If for all these relations at any period of emergency you hastily substitute the duty of the State to its subjects you extinguish all sense of personal responsibility and you destroy the economic basis of agrarian society. I have only two further remarks to make. I should like to recognize the generosity with which the Native States—I am alluding more particiularly to some States of Rajputana and Central India—have accepted from the Government of India an interpretation of their obligations in respect of the scarcity and famine more liberal and more exacting than has ever before, at any rate in those States, been applied. We have done our best to help them by loans of officers, and by offer of expert advice, but the Chiefs or Durbars have also helped themselves, and have worthily proved their right to the affection of their people. Secondly and lastly, I should like to ask

THE PUBLIC PRESS OF THIS COUNTRY

to remember when they are in critical mood that to relieve the Indian poor from starvation and to save their lives the British officers freely sacrifice their own. When I was at Jubbulpore, and again at Nagpore, I saw the modest tombstones of English officers who had perished in the last famine of 1896-97. These men did not die on the battlefield, no decoration has shone upon their breasts, no fanfare has proclaimed their departure; but they simply and silently laid down their lives, broken to pieces in the service of the suffering poor among the Indian people. Not in this world, but in another will they have their reward. Only last week there was admitted to the Calcutta Hospital and English officer shattered in health and paralysed in his limbs, who had done nothing but wear himself out in famine work in the Central Provinces. I do not desire to exagggerate these sacrifices. Englishmen are ready to perform them everywhere unflinchingly. The Government of India is not behind its subordinates in its alacrity and zeal, but let not our efforts be weakened by any ungenerous or discordant note. The crisis is one which no less than I an Imperial war demands the loyal and enthusiastic co-operation of all who love India. To that co-operation in the months of trial that lie before us, on behalf of the Government of India, I unhesitatingly appeal.

The Council then adjourned

INDIAN COMMAND VACANCIES.

Several vacancies will occur this year in Indian District Commands. In those of the 1st class. Lieutenant-General M. H. Nicholson, C. B., of the old Bombay General List Infantry will complete his five years tenure at Mhow on April 1st. Secunderabad will fall vacant on December 5th, but as Major-General Tucker is now on field service in South Africa and is unlikely to return before that date, we may take it that Major-General Woodhouse will remain undisturbed. The Mhow vacancy will go to a Bombay officer, and presumably Major-General Sir Richard Westmacott will be selected, as he has six campaigns to his credit and won particular distinction during the Tirah Expedition of 1897-98. Among the 2nd class District Commanders four will have to vacate within the next nine months. These are—Major-General McLeod (Madras General List) Bangalore on July 3rd; Brigadier-General Lugard (British service), Southern District, Madras, on August 21st; Brigadier-General Cummins (Staff Corps), Madras, on October 12th; and Sir E. R. Elles (British Service), Peshawar, on October 18th. There are thus two British and two Indian Service vacancies to be filled. General Elles is officiating as Adjutant-General in India, and will remain in that post until Sir William Nicholson returns from South Africa. At Army Headquarters Simla, Colonel Hill will complete his five years' tenure as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on March 25th; and Lieutenant-Colonel Watkis, D. A. A.-G. is due to leave on October 11th. As regard the Quartermasser-Generalship of the Army it is understood that Major-General Badcock will not return to India: Sir A. Gaselee should therefore be confirmed in the appointment with effect from November 7th. In the Provincial Commands two Deputy Adjutants-General have to vacate their posts: Brigadier-General Young (Bengal) on April 1st and Brigadier-General Simpson (Madras on Cetober 20th. The post of Assistant Adjutant-General in Bengal will also fall in as Colonel Glasgow's five years expire on April 5th. Among the District Staff so many officers are officiating in higher appointments that it is rather difficult to check the list. There are 24 Assistant Adjutants-General of Districts and the vacancies occurring are as follows:—Peshawar (Colonel Ridgeway) February 17th; Southern (Colonel Roth), June 19th; Presdeney (Colonel Hailes), August 17th; Mhow (Colonel Stokes) September 2nd. Of these Colonel Hailes is an officiating Colonel on the Staff and Colonel Ridgeway is absent on leave, and will not return to India. As regards the posts of D.-A.-A.-G. of Districts, Meerut and the Frontier Force fall in on April 1st and Bombay on November 16th. Among the Musketry Staff, Captains Kellett and Woodyatt, Lucknow and Meerut Circles will have to vacite on April 19th and 24th respectively, and Captain Mead, Mhow Circle on October 31ts.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM" Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM" —Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WAR FUND CONCERT.

Sergeant D. A. Pinder and Bombardier J. Eakin, the honorary secretaries of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Patriotic Concert, held in aid of the War Fund, write :—For the information of those who attended the concert given by the corps, at the Town Hall, on Wednesday last, we should be glad if you would publish this following statement of accounts, showing the receipts, expenditure, and the balance to be handed over to the fund. The amount realised by tickets, booked through Messrs. Soundy and Co., was Rs 1,519 The amount taken at the doors, was Rs. 390. The programmes sold in the hall by Mrs. Claridge, Mrs. Defrece, Mrs. Robbins, and the Misses M. and K. Davey realised Rs 97-8. Total receipts, Rs. 2,006-8. The expenses were as follows :—Hire of the Town Hall, Re. 1; Philharmonic Society, Rs. 10; hire of furniture, Rs. 58-4; printing, Rs. 82; advertising, Rs. 102-7; cart cooly and gharry hire, Rs. 38-12; refreshments, Rs. 18-12; sundries, Rs. 9-10; commission on sale of tickets, conveyance of piano, &c., charged by Messrs. Soundy and Co., but refunded as a donation to the fund, Rs. 91; total expenses, Rs. 320-13, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,685-11, which will be paid into the credit of the War Fund by the Adjutant. The committee desire to return their thanks to Messrs. Soundy and Co., for having made the refund of Rs. 91, mentioned above, to the Bombay Gas Company for supplying the gas for the concert, free of charge, and to the several lady and gentlemen performers, and others who assisted in making the concert a success, and enabled so large a balance being made available for the War Fund.

LORD SANDHURST MEMORIAL FUND.

The movement started to raise a suitable memorial to H. E. Lord Sandhurst is receiving support from all sides. From the first the movement in honour of our Governor was bound to be a success, considering the representative character of the provisional committee and its secretaries. The following are the names of some of the gentlemen who form it :—Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble N. G. Chandawarkar, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Sir Jehangir Cowasji, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhukhandass Atmaram, the Hon. Mr. B. D. Petit, Sir George Cotton, Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Mr. Virchund Dipchund, C.I. E., Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, Mr. Vithuldass Damodar Thakarsey Mulji, Mr. Jejeebhoy Framji Petit, Mr. J. M. F. Patel, Mr. Kalabhoy Lalubhoy, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. Gama, Mr. Gordhandass Gokuldass Tejpal, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Abercrombie, the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Katrak, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, Sirdar Oomer Jamal, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Hurkisondass Narotumdass, Mr. N. R. Chichgar, Mr. Mulji Barbhaya, Mr. Jijibhoy M. M. Jijibhoy and many other well-known names.

The following gentlemen are appointed as provisional secretaries:—The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Bamonji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Sir George Cotton, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Alexander Mckenzie and Mr. Virchund Dipchund.

The committee and secretaries have called a public meeting, in the Town Hall, on the 7th February. Several well-known speakers will address the meeting, and no doubt they will do justice to the merits of our very sympathetic ruler. His lordship's services in connection with plague, famine and physical education are well-known, and there cannot be two opinions about the beneficence of his eventful regime. No previous Governor of Bombay has had such a series of brilliant entertainments given in his honour as in the case of Lord Sandhurst and the first function at Chateau Petit is acknowledged by all to have been a great success.

The Hindoos are also giving an entertainment at "Daria Mahal" to H. E. the Governor and such well-known gentlemen as the Hon'ble Mr Justice Ranade, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. Vussonji Khimji and others are taking the lead in the matter.

THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, JAN. 21.

Mr. Joseph J. Heaton, J. P. the District Judge of Nassik, has been appointed to act as Sessions Judge of Thana, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders. Mr. Victor Xavier, Abkari Inspector of the Thana District, has been transferred to the Western Division, in the Poona District.

Mr. J. S. Greenaway, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana District, returned with Mrs. Greenaway to Shapoor, in this district on Tuesday, from Surat. He went there on the previous day to marry Miss Arnott a daughter of the Assistant Engineer on the Surat Tapti Valley Railway, at Songad-Veyara, in Baroda. It is under contemplation to abolish the appointment of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue at Thana, when Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, the present incumbent, retires on pension, in April next.

Much sympathy is felt here for Khan Saheb Noor Khan, Municipal Councillor, Thana, in consequence of the sad death of his only son and heir, a promising youth. This melancholy event took place on the day, when he was to be betrothed to a well-known Mahomedan's daughter, in Bombay, last month. It is a serious shock to Khan Saheb Noor Khan in his old age.

About half-a-dozen Kunbi cultivators of Kolshet, in Thana, who had been to attend the Mhashia Fair, which was held in Moorbad Taluka, in this district last week, were beaten by several thieves on the way, and robbed of their property, valued at Rs. 300.

The weather was cloudy on Monday night last, at Thana, and small drops of rain fell at the village of Hoojooree, near the Nawspada (Native) Lunatic Asylum, early in the following morning.

THE MAHUVA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders of the company now in liquidaiton wa sheld yesterday at the registered office Dalal Street to adopt the audited balance sheet made up from 1st July to 28th September, 1898. Mr. S. B. Bharucha, presided. On the motion of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas Vurjdas, seconded by Mr. Munjee Nathoobhoy, it was resolved that the balance sheet submitted to the meeting be adopted. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY YACHT RACES.

The handicap allowances and result of the race sailed with handicap allowances at the start on Saturday, last :—

YACHTS (CLASS A) HANDICAPE RACE.

Names of Boats	H'cap M's	Entered by	Started at H M's	Finish.
Stella	Scr	Col H W Boyd, I M S.	3 23	First
Chita	,,	Mr E Comber	3 23	Second
Melody	5	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 18	Third
Nauta	5	Mr G T W Oliver	3 18	
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	3 23	Gave up
Kismet	8	Mr W P Symonds	3 15	do

Course No. 15—Mr A Muirhead's Cup, won by Stella, easily by ten minutes. 2nd prize won by Chita, she being 2 lengths a head of Melody, and 3rd prize won by Melody.

YACHTS (CLASS B) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	H'cap M's	Entered by	Started at H M's	Finish.
Pixie	5	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse	3 4	First
Jan	Scr	Capt W.F Potts	3 9	
Hulda	9	Mr D K Love	3 0	Gave up

Course No. 15—1st prize won by Pixie by about 2 lengths a head of Jan.

MILITARY NOTES.

Owing to orders being cancelled, Captain Eardley late Inniskilling Dragoons, did not proceed to South Africa last week in the s.s. *Uganda* to take up an appointment in the Imperial Yeomanry as announced.

A correspondent, with South African experience, sends the following useful advice, which has the merit of being easily adopted :—Gloves are one of the last things one would think of taking with one on active service. Anyone going out to South Africa will do well to put a pair in his kit, however, for if they are worn one will probably escape getting "veldt sores." On the South African veldt almost any scratch, no matter how small will turn into one of those horrible ulcers, which remain for months very often and defy all attempts at cure.

Rowlands' Kalydor "is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM" —Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1898-99 and the report of the Municipal auditors for the same period together with a review thereof by the Standing Committee, be recorded.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, in seconding the proposition, remarked that there were many sanitary measures, which were absolutely necessary in the interests of the health of the city, but which still remained to be carried out. He drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that a quarter of the city had not been drained, and that some of the parts of the city, which had been drained were without house-connections. He thought this state of affairs required to be remedied as soon as possible. It was unfair to call upon house-owners to put their houses in order, while the Municipality did very little to carry out important sanitary measures. He recommended that the appointments of Divisional Health Officers might be done away with, as they had failed to satisfy the expectations formed of them. It was thought, when the appointments were created, that these officers would submit scientific reports, but it was found from experience that they merely did supervisional work, which could be done by ordinary persons. He also thought that the present system of preparing mortality returns was unsatisfactory, and called the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that many of the poor famine-stricken people, now in Bombay, got themselves inoculated four or five times at different inoculation stations for the sake of getting four annas, which was paid to them for encouraging inoculation.

Professor Muller remarked that Dr. Master's criticisms had been purely of a destructive character. It must be remembered by members that their business was not only to criticise the actions of the executive, but to suggest reforms of a constructive character as well. He thought that for some of the shortcomings pointed out by Dr. Master the Corporation were also responsible to a certain extent. Dr. Master had failed to make any suggestions for the evils he had complained of and he (the speaker) contended that his criticisms were as ungenerous as they were unfair. Professor Muller then proceeded to deal with the several points brought forward by Dr. Master, and said that taking into account the conditions in which people lived the present system of making up the mortality returns was decidedly better than the former one. Moreover Dr. Master had not made out a case for doing away with the appointment of Divisional Health Officers, who were really doing good work.

Mr. Dhondy observed that the attitude taken up by Professor Muller would tend to discourage members from calling attention of the Commissioner to the defects which came under their notice.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed pointed out that according to the Administration Report, there were 92 bursts of water-mains during 1898-99, which would give them an idea of the waste of water due to that cause alone. It was also a matter for regret that the returns of fires in the city during the period under report and of the consequent loss to property showed a considerable increase compared with the previous year, the number of fires having increased from 97 to 115, and the amount of damages from rupees two lakhs and a quarter to thirty lakhs and a half. This result was certainly a disappointing one in view of the fact that they spent a large sum of money to keep their fire brigade in the highest state of efficiency. He deprecated the policy of the Municipal executive to fill up the wells in the city and to discourage the use of the well-water. He found from the report that out of 81 deaths from cholera during the year only one was attributed to the use of well-water.

Mr. K. N. Wadia remarked that though Professor Muller had characterised Dr. Master's criticism as destructive, his own remarks were in no way of a constructive character, the language used by him being far from conciliatory. It was unfortunate that Professor Muller should lose his temper whenever he found a member to be opposed to his own views.

Mr. Wacha thought that at that board all honest and well-informed criticism was always welcome, and he ventured to say that nobody welcomed it more than the Municipal Commissioner himself. Speaking on the report Mr. Wacha drew the attention of the Corporation to the increased rate of mortality in the city apart from plague. The normal deathrate in Bombay before plague was 22 per thousand, which had risen during the last three years as high as 45. He pointed out that since the year 1891 there had been a deterioration of public health apart from plague. After referring to certain statistics of mortality in Bombay, and comparing them with those in some of the chief towns in Europe, he said that whereas the lowest percentage of mortality per mille in Bombay was 22, that in Europe was only 16 or 17. The three great factors of death in the city, were fever, phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system. Phthisis was in great measure due to over-crowding and relief in that direction could not be had until the northern part of the city was rebuilt by the Improvement Trust. The speaker then pointed out the progress the Municipality had made as regards its finances during the last ten years. There had been during the period an increase of 44 per cent. on the revenue and 45 1-2 per cent. on the expenditure side. Though the expenditure side exceeded the income by one per cent., it must be remembered that it was due to some extra expenditure caused in regard to the sanitation of the city. The finances of the Municipality were on the whole in a very satisfactory condition, and the credit for the same was due both to the Corporation as well as the Municipal Commissioner, and the executive under him. The Corporation might fairly congratulate itself on the satisfactory condition of its finances, notwithstanding the fact that they were so much embarrassed and hampered by plague and also to a certain extent by famine. Mr. Wacha having referred to the question of property taxes and loans, spoke about the municipalization of water-works, which were the best of their kind, and hoped that both the gas-works and tramways would also be municipalized and taken in hand by the Corporation as soon as it would be practicable to do so. The Municipality had been spending about 12 lakhs every year on works of sanitary utility. They were at present in the throes of distress, and he hoped and trusted that they would soon emerge from it. Under a Municipal Commissioner of Mr. Harvey's ability and foresight, the Municipality was bound to prosper. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Dadachanji was in favour of reducing the overcrowding in the congested parts of the city. After the recent infliction of plague in Hong-kong, steps had been taken in that city to reduce overcrowding, and according to information received by him boards had been put up in houses upon which it was clearly stated that a certain number of people only should reside therein. Speaking about the well-water used by people in the town, Dr. Dadachanji gave an instance of typhoid fever attacking the occupants of a certain restaurant in Lyons who drew their supply of water from a particular source. The water when it was perfunctorily examined was declared to be pure and wholesome, but when it was subjected to a critical bacteriological examination of an expert, it was found that it contained typhoid germs. The moment the use of the water was stopped, the typhoid fever ceased. In the same way, when cholera broke out in Bombay several years ago, it wat traced to the Vehar Lake. Some vegetable matter found its way into the lake, and as soon as effective measures were adopted to stop the vegetable matter from fouling the water, cholera disappeared. They must have not only a chemical but also a bacteriological examination of water.

Mr. Kabraji thought that the valuation of house property in Bombay seemed to have been under-assessed in the Administration Report.

Mr. Dikshit pointed out that looking to the terms of the Act the valuation was not under-assessed.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee said that as far as the rates and taxes were concerned they had reached their maximum, and he appealed both to the Standing Committee and the Commissioner to reduce them in the present state of affairs to an appreciable degree. Until that was done it was no use bespattering the executive with flattery.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

A CASE FOR HOUSE-OWNERS.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersy moved the following proposition which stood in his name :—"That the Corporation, while admitting the necessity of improving the insanitary houses of Bombay in the interest of the whole city, cannot but acknowledge that serious cases of hardship do occur amongst the poor house-owners by the notices of improvements served upon them under the Epidemic Diseases Act. (2) That it is further of opinion that, in order to lessen the hardships, it is desirable that some pecuniary loan for improvements be advanced to house-owners who are unable to carry out the required changes and to recover the same by instalments. (3) That the President be requested to forward to Government a copy of the above resolutions, and to request them to consider the exceeding desirability of giving, at the discretion of the Commissioner, such help as may enable poor house owners to carry out the improvements required by the Epidemic Diseases Act. (4) That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is feasible to advance loans from Municipal Funds to house-owners who, in his opinion, are themselves unable to carry out the improvements required by the Municipal Act and to recover the same by instalments."

Mr. Manmohundas Ramji seconded tho proposition.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin observed that the proposal made by Mr. Damodar was not a feasible one, and it was futile to expect any support from Government in view of its present financial difficulties.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad moved an amendment for the appointment of a committee, consisting of the President, Sir George Cotton, Mr. Vithuldas, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wacha, and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, to report on the feasibility of the scheme, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner.

Professor Muller seconded the amendment.

Mr. Vithuldas withdrew his proposition in favor of the amendment, which was then passed as a substantive proposition.

INSANITARY HOUSES.

On the motion of Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Imail it was resolved to appoint a committee to report on the rules, submitted by the Commissioner for the improvement of insanitary houses.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE FAR EAST.

MANCHUS VS. CHINESE.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN JAPAN.

HONGKONG, JAN. 6.

MANCHUS VS. CHINESE.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 29th December, says :—The following Peking telegram was received yesterday by a high Chinese official, temporarily staying in this port, the contents of which we have been courteously permitted to translate: It having come to the knowledge of the Empress Dowager that a deep-seated dissatisfaction exists among high civil and military officials and the masses throughout the country who claim to be of Chinese descent, with regard to her recent policy of transferring all civil and military power to men of Manchu descent. Her Majesty has been constrained to send for H. E. Viceroy Liu K'un-yi of Nanking, as the most widely known and best respected official of Chinese descent in the Empire, one who also has had the largest experience of active military service [H. E. Liu received his first baptism of fire during the Taiping rebellion] to come up to Peking with all haste in order that she may learn from his own lips how matters actually stand, and whether this dissatisfaction is true or not. Should it actually exist within the knowledge of Viceroy Liu, the chanches may be that H. E. will be retained in the North at present as Coadjutor Jung Lu, the Generalissimo of the Grand Army of the North. This move, it is presumed, will remove the idea of the Chinese throughout the empire that the Empress Dowager specially favours Manchus to the detriment of Chinese, for, as she never fails to say, 'Manchus and Chinese—all alike are my subjects, and all equally beloved and trusted by me.'

CHINESE AND THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Following upon the footsteps of their co-nationals in the United States the Straits Settlements and Java, the Chinese in Siam have, it appears, lately also sent a petition by wire to the Tsungli Yamen praying the Empress Dowager to restore the reins of Government to his Majesty Kuang Hsu 'as this is the dearest wish of all loyal Chinese not only throughout the Chinese Empire but also of those trading in the myriad Kingdoms of the earth.' The petition was signed by a special Committee of four of the richest Chinese merchants of Siam 'on behalf of over 32 000 of his Majesty's most faithful subjects.' That the telegram will be suppressed by the Tsungli Yamen goes without saying, for when they presented the petitions of the merchants of San Frasisco, Singapore and Java, they proved such bitter pills for the Empress Dowager that her Ministers trembled lest her wrath would fall upon some one near her.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHINESE MILITARY AFFAIRS.

A Tientsin dispatch states that the barracks at Hsiaochan some 50 miles distant from the first named place formerly occupied by the troops of Yuan Shihk'ai, now acting Governor of Shantung will become the future cantonment of the Headquarters or Middle Corps of the Grand Army of the North. This Corps numbers, 10,000 men equipped with modern weapons, and is entirely composed of picked Manchus selected from the Peking Field Force and other Banner organisation. It is further stated that the Generalissimo, Jung Lu, intends to propose the contruction of a military railway between Hsiaochan and Peking in order to facilitate his own journey between the two points, as well as for speedy transport of troops to the Capital whenever necessary. The old occupants of Hsiaochan will have their future home in Shantung, near their General, the Governor.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

THE FRENCH IN SOUTH CHINA.

An official telegram, dated Canton, 27th December, received by the Shanghai mandarins, states as follows: 'Marshal Su has not yet arrived here, although he notified the high authorities that he would leave Kuangchouwan as soon as he had settled the boundary question with the French. This work was finished just one week ago, but there are no indications of his arrival at Hongkong, although a cruiser has been sent there to bring H. E. to Canton. It is, therefore, considered here, that Marshal Su has been detained by force at Kuangchouwan by the French as a hostage for the fulfilment of the conditions granted by the Imperial Government.'—*N.-C. Daily News.*

THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENTS.

The *N.-C. Daily News* says, on the 29th December:—This long-vexed question (of the extension of the Settlement) is settled at last. The French are to have their extension, on the terms, we understand quoted in Sir Claude Macdonald's telegraphic dispatch of the 5th of December, 1898, No. 410 in the Blue-Book China No. 1 (1899); and the opposition that has been made to the extension of the Cosmopolitan Settlement is withdrawn.

NOTES FROM JAPAN.

Telegrams from Peking to the vernacular press state that Viceroy Tan, of the Two Kwang was dismissed in consequence of the represeutations of the French authorities in regard to the Kwongchauwan affair.

Defalcations to the extent of yen 13,000 have been discovered in the accounts of the General Army Staff. Four paymasters have been examined so far, and two have been acquitted on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

The Kobotake Tunnel on the Japanese Central Railway is now completed. This is the longest tunnel in Japan, being 8,342 feet in length. It will be eclipsed soon, however, by the Sasako Tunnel, which is to be a little over 15,000 feet long.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS IN JAPAN.

It may interest you (writes a correspondent to the *China Gazette*) to learn that all the rumours of Japan's alleged military preparations are not mere canards, as in the case of Chinese telegrams and news, emanating as a rule from doubtful or interested sources. While in Tokio the other day I learned on very excellent authority, that maps of China—and very excellent maps too—had been distributed among all non-commissioned officers in the Japanese army. This step is regarded in the capital as a somewhat significant indication of some impending move, though of what nature no one seems exactly to know, or even to surmise in what direction Japan's preparation are intended.

As a sequel to the above item it is interesting to observe that only a few days ago the heads of all private railway concerns were invited to the War Office where a conference on railway accommodation for mobilisation purposes was held. It is alleged that an understanding has been arrived at whereby all private railways—or, in other words, all Japanese lines—would be under complete military control within a few hours of the necessary instructions. What this somewhat significant step means is equally subject of comment in well-informed circles. Nothing leaks out of any consequence from the Japanese War Office which continues to maintain the strictest secrecy in the simplest matters appertaining to military changes.

I learn from an intelligent traveller who has just returned from Vladivostock that there at least 50,000 troops in the neighbourhood of that port, and that every effort is being made to hurry up troops in such a manner that Korea would be inundated in case of need. The greatest activity is being displayed among Russian commanders at Port Arthur and Vladivostock and barracks are being constructed in all Manchurian centres with amazing rapidity.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

We learn (says the *N. C. Daily News*) that H. E. Viceroy Li Hung-Chang leaves Peking on the 5th January, and has chartered the China Merchant's steamer Hsinyu to convey him from Chinwangtao on the 8th to Shanghai. It is expected he will pay a brief visit to his home at Anhui, and will then leave by the first mail steamer for Hongkong *en route* to Canton. The Hsinyu is being fitted out for his reception.

PHILIPPINE PORTS OPENED.

The *Manila Times* of the 28th December, says :—On January 1st the ports of Dagupau, San Francisco de la Union, Aparri Vigan and Laoag will be opened to coasting trade, subject to the coasting regulations.

THE OUTBREAK OF BERI-BERI.

At the fortnightly meeting of Sanitary Board on Jan. 4, the following report was submitted:—It is stated that the Blind Home, a one-story building on the Pokfulam Road, which maintains about 16 children, and is now closed, has had cases of beriberi among the inmates since July of this year, the first case to occur there being an infant who was admitted suffering from the disease.

RAILWAY IN CHINA.

It is stated (says the *N. C. Daily News*) that a Belgian syndicate has reaently petitioned the Bureau of Mines and Railways at Peking for permission to construct a railway from Tungchou, near Peking, to Kalgan, the object being to facilitate the transport of brick tea to Siberia.

PLAGUE AT CANTON.

All epidemic of plague is reported to have broken out in Canton. The disease is of a very virulent type and from twenty to thirty deaths per day are reported in the Siu Tung Mun ward of the city.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

On Exceptions to the Commissioner's Report.

930-941-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B Tyabjee.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

485-99—Payne G S and Co—Tulsidas Vussonjee vs Goolam Hoosein Jafferjee and others.
687-99—Smetham B and Noble—James Moir and another vs The Ahmedabad Ice Mfg Co Ld.
696-99—Captain and V—Harrichandra Narayenjee vs Manik Keroo Thakur Patel.
702-99—Madhowjee Virjee Jamnadas Purshotum Motikhanjee vs Anantraj Iyra Trimppa—R M Mody.
703-99—Matubai J and M—Harbhibhai Maganbhai vs Pochigar Hurgowan Vurjval bdas and others.
762-99—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and others vs Badroodin Abdoola Koor—R P Bharucha.
770-99—Harilal M and M—Burrowan Luchumon Narayen and others vs Rupsingh Mathuradas.
773-99—K B Metha—Merwanjee Cowasjee Cooper vs Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Ghaswala—N M Sama.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

67-99—In person—Perdesi Brijlal Ramdutt vs Goculdas Haridas.
68-99—In person—Ramchandra Tuluram and another vs Kirpall Poonsey and others—Shamrao P.
69-99—K B Mehta—Bhapsi Gangjee and others vs Mathuradas Teipal.
70-99—Sorabjee and J—For pauper Vasondroo Harishanker vs Harishanker Bhaskerjee and others—Khunderao and S.

Long Causes.

625-98—Payne G S and Co—Ashabai vs Parwattibai and others—Pestonjee R and K.
653-98—Payne G S and Co—Aishabai vs Parwattibai and others—Pestonjee R and K.
135-99—R M Mody—Jetha Nathoo and others vs Jacob Meyer and others—Bicknell M and M.
412-99—Ardeshir H and D—Khajinabai and others vs Pirbhoy K Kakibhoy and others—Daphtary for postponement.
620-96—Chitnis M and M—Shinselapa Chunbassappa Kanmeli and another vs Basappa Bhusappa Kanmeli—Matubai J and M.
280-99—Wadia and G—Furdoonjee Framjee Khambatta vs F L Meyer and another—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause and Testamentary Suit.

407-99—Tyabjee and Co—Motibai and another vs Jamnabai alias Mathubai and others—K D Shroff—B M and M and L and Co.
14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsi Laljee vs Motibai—Tyabjee D and Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

73-99—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Aboo Ibram vs Raghoonath Nagur and others—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

552-99—Ardeshir H and D—Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas vs Purshotum Govindjee—Payne G and S and A H and D.
25-99—Payne G and Co—Mulla [illegible] and others vs Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimjee—K D Shroff.
544-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Thacker Laljee Doongersey and another vs Bhawoo Nursoo and another—Bhaishanker and K.
327-96—Smetham B and N—Passoo Arjoon and others vs Vanu Erappa Bhola and others—Jehangir and S.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1900.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at the Town Hal Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-day (Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Wednesday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla 6-12 a.m. (local time).
3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.—Gr R H Whittle.
4. The following arrangements have been made for Camp competitions, &c.:—
   (a) The annual camp will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort, from Saturday, 3rd March to Saturday, 10th March inclusive.
   (b) The annual inspection of the Corps will be taken by the General Officer Commanding the District on Saturday, 10th March.
   (c) The squad drill competition for the Hamilton Shield will take place on the afternoon of Saturday, 17th March.
   (d) The Wheal Cup Competition on 10-inch R M L Gun will take place on the afternoon of Saturday, 31st March.
   (e) The inter company competition for the Gatacre Cup will probably take place during Camp.
5. There will be no parade next Saturday the 27th instant.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS

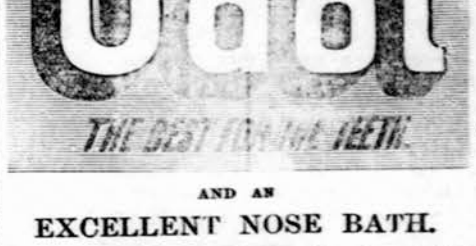
Bombay, 22nd January, 1900.

The Squadron will parade this morning at Church Gate Station at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 3rd March, 1900, and that the Annual Inspection will take place on the 21st idem.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

Elisha Gray, the well known American electrician and Mr. A. J. Mundy, of Newton, Massachusetts, have brought out a method of telegraphing through the sea-water by submerging an electric bell to give sound signals at the sending station, and also a microphone in circuit with a telephone to receive the signals at the other station. The bell and microphone are sunk deep enough to avoid the disturbances of the surface waves. The vibrations of sound are transmitted through the water from the bell to the microphone. The electric bell has a pure, unvarying tone, easy to recognise, it being tapped a given number of times per second by means of an alternating current. This note is interrupted by a sending key according to the Morse code. Five miles is considered a short range for the system.


Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

AND AN

EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows :—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nose trils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times

The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.

These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

For Sale in Bombay by :—TREACHER & Co., Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. Warden, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Niels Finsen, of Copenhagen, has been successful with the "light" cure in tuberculosis. Sunlight or electric arc light is concentrated and filtered by passing it through large lenses tinted with ammoniacal sulphate of copper, which keeps back the red and ultra-red rays. This light is allowed to fall on the infected tissues for a time.

A motor car gun has been tried by Major Davidson, of the U.-S. Army. The car is driven by a Duryea motor and mounts a Colt quickfiring automatic gun firing 500 shots a minute. The cartridges are 7 millimetres U.M.C., with smokeless powder and nickel jacketed bullets, having a velocity of 2,000 feet a second. The fuel tank is under the floor and practically bullet proof. The gun has a sighting range of 2,000 yards and will carry 4 000 yards. The Americans also have a "motor scout" and motor army waggon.

Accounts of the great earthquake in Alaska, which extended from Mount St. Elias over an area 4,000 miles in diameter, are coming in. The disturbance has permanently altered many parts of the Alaskan coast. Well-known islands have been swallowed up and others have risen to take their place. All the glaciers in Glacier Bay including the Great Muir Glacier, so well-known to tourists, have been mutilated and disfigured. Mountains were shaken to their bases huge rocks were dislodged from their sides and forests were levelled to the ground.

The date of the earthquake was September 10, but premonitory shocks had been felt before. The Muir Glacier runs into the country for 40 miles and has a sea front of 2 1-2 miles, forming a wall of ice 200 to 300 feet high above water and 750 feet below water. From this wall of ice 45 000 tons of ice used to drop into the sea every minute or 200 million cubic feet a day. The whole front for a mile back has, it is said, been cast into the sea by the earthquake.

The use of formalin vapour for preserving specimens of animals was suggested by Dr. De Rechter, of the Brussels University, and has been tried with success lately in Mauritius by M. Camille Sumeire, of the Albion Dock Company. His experiments are given in the Bulletin de la Societe Medicale de l' Ile Maurice. A guinea pig was kept for 20 days quite' fresh, and it is believed that the method would be valuable in cases of suspected poisoning for preserving bodies any length of time in a state fit for examination. It does not injure the fur or feathers of animals.

The neomylodon, whose remains have been on view at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, was the subject of a memoir the other day to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Ehland Nordenskjold, son of the famous explorer. According to him this mysterious animal is no other than the fossil animal described under the name of Glossotherium Darwini. Nothing shows that it was ever domesticated. It was only in the lower strata of the cave in Patagonia that its remains were found, and it seems to have become extinct at an epoch posterior to the Quaternary of geology.

It is well known that trees ought to be cut in January of February, when the sap is lowest in the timber, but there is an old superstition that trees should be cut at the decline of the moon. In our part of the world foresters have abandoned this notion, but, according to Mr. E. R. Woakes, of Panama, in a paper to the American Institute of Mining Enginneers, it is different in the tropics, where the vegetation is perennial. Unless the timber is cut after the moon wanes it soon rots.

According to M. Bonnier in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, plants of the same seed grown at Fontainebleau and at Toulon under the same chemical conditions of soil showed certain differences of type. The southern plants were more woody their leaves thicker and more persistent as well as larger and less dentelated than the northern ones.

The total eclipse of the sun on May 28 next will be visible from near Oporto in the north-west to Alicante in the south-east of Spain, and across the Mediterranean to Algiers.

The wireless telegraph is to be installed between five islands of Hawau. It was proposed to connect them by cables, but the new system has been preferred to the old, because the bottom being of coral is bad for submarine lines.

At Alencon, France, motor-cars are used for ambulances. A motor quadricycle is coupled to an ambulance carriage of the Lagogue pattern. We may add that Mr. Gordon Bennett has offered a cup for annual international motor-car races the winner to hold the cup till he is beaten. The cup is now in the hands of the Automobile Club of Paris, and will be competed for in May.

The Pollok life-saving prizes (value £4,000) in connection with the Paris Exhibition, will include apparatus for preventing vessels from sinking at sea. The applications for admission to the competition must be made before March 1, 1900 to M. Picard, Commissioner General of the Paris Exhibition. Working models or drawings will be accepted.

The reports of the Fur Seal Investigations of 1896 and 1897 have been issued from the United States Government printing office, Washington. They cover not only the fur seal and the fur islands of Behring Sea but include treatises on other animals, fishes, and on the plants of the country. The Asiatic fur seal islands are also described.

Professor Rowland, the most eminent American physicist, whose name commands the respect of all British physicists has delivered a bold and characteristic address to the Physical Society of America, of which he is President. After pointing out that our hope lies in science, that the laws of Nature take no account of our belief, but act unswervingly and kill us if we err, he exclaims: "What greater fool, then, than he who states that belief is of no consequence, provided it be sincere." We are not concerned to inquire whether he is right in his attitude, whether there is not some property in sincere belief which the physicist may not understand, which is, in fact, a mystery to us all, since we are ignorant of the spiritual universe, but we can heartily join with him in his assertion that the more we know of the physical laws the better it will be for the race: and that if Governments would liberally encourage research into these laws they would contribute largely to our salvation. Human nature is not only spiriturl, but material, and if the nation is generous to the Church, why not to the laboratory?

Professor Washburn, of the University of Oregon, describes in the "American Naturalist" a queer specimen of the toad (Bufo Columbiensis), which has an extra arm with seven fingers projecting just in front of the normal left arm.

The French Government have adopted the cultivation of fruit trees along the national high roads as a source of revenue.

A New York firm are making a pump for acids and chemicals of hard rubber in all its parts, mounted with iron, and worked by steam.

The proposed Pan-American railroad from New York to Buenos Ayres would be about 10,000 miles long, but nearly half is in existence. The cost of the rest would be about 30 millions sterling. The line would run from New York to Mexico, through Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia to Buenos Ayres, but a branch would go to Brazil.

According to Signor Marini, in a paper to the Institute of the University of Rome, electric tramways influence the compass needle directly at a distance of 150 yards and also by loss of current through the ground at a distance of 2,000 yards all round. The iron of the motors is felt some 10 yards away.

The Boers will have a good show at the Paris Exhibition, including a Boer farm, mineral specimens, methods of instruction in schools, wild beasts of the Transvaal, and mining industries. It will cover 40,000 square feet.

The Legislature of Maine, U. S., are considering a law prohibiting hunters from wearing buff-coloured clothes in the woods of the State. Several hunters are killed annually through friends mistaking their clothes for the hides of deer.

Nitrated cellulose has long held the field as the basis of a flexible glass, as celluloid has been called: but there seems a probability that before long Messrs. Cross and Bevan's invention, aceto-cellulose, may be found a formidable rival for it possesses many advantages over the pyroxyline which, in combination with camphor is the main constituent of celluloid. . . . . Perhaps the most conspicous quality of the acetate, compared with the nitrate, is its non-inflammability—it burns very imperfectly. It differs further from the latter in that it is insoluble in methylic and ethylic alcohols, acetates of amyl and ethyl acetone and ether, but is soluble in benzoate of ethyl, chloroform, epichlorhydrine, acetic anhydride, glaceal acetic acid, and nitro-benzine, the solution in the latter becoming a solid, completely transparent jelly. The solution in the other named liquids can be diluted with acetone without precipitation taking place. The aceto-cellulose resists most reagents in a remarkable manner. Dilute acids and alkaline lyes destroy nitrocellulose; but, with the exception of dilute nitric acid, do not act upon the new substance, in some cases even when boiling. It is probable, too, that, used as a basis for films, it will be possible to dry them quickly by the aid of alcohol in the usual manner, a process quite out of question with celluloid, as any one knows to his sorrow who has tried it.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

For the Nerves, also, Van Houten's Cocoa is so much better; because, although it is equally refreshing, it has not the pernicious after-effects upon the nerves, such as follow after using Tea or Coffee.

It is not an expensive habit to use Van Houten's Cocoa; indeed, after actual trial of various brands, and even loose cocoa, many persons have discovered that Van Houten's Cocoa is not only the best and most delicious, but it is also the most economical.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS
ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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LANCET, 28 *March*, 1896.
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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 30 *May*, 1896.
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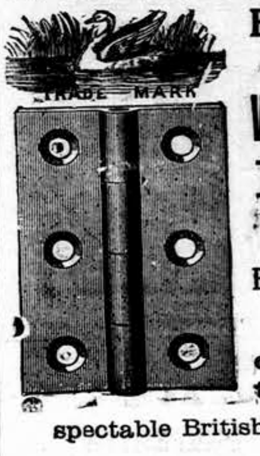

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
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The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says.—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
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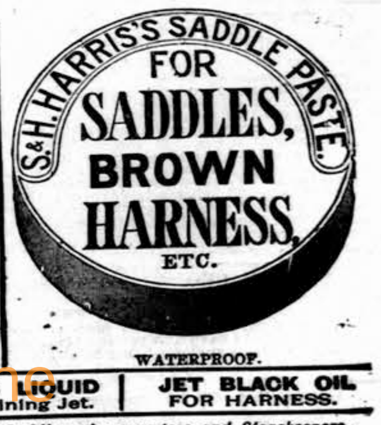

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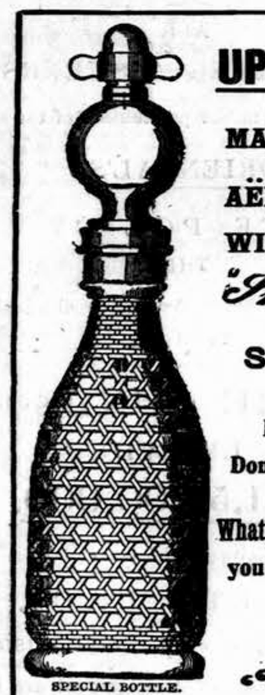

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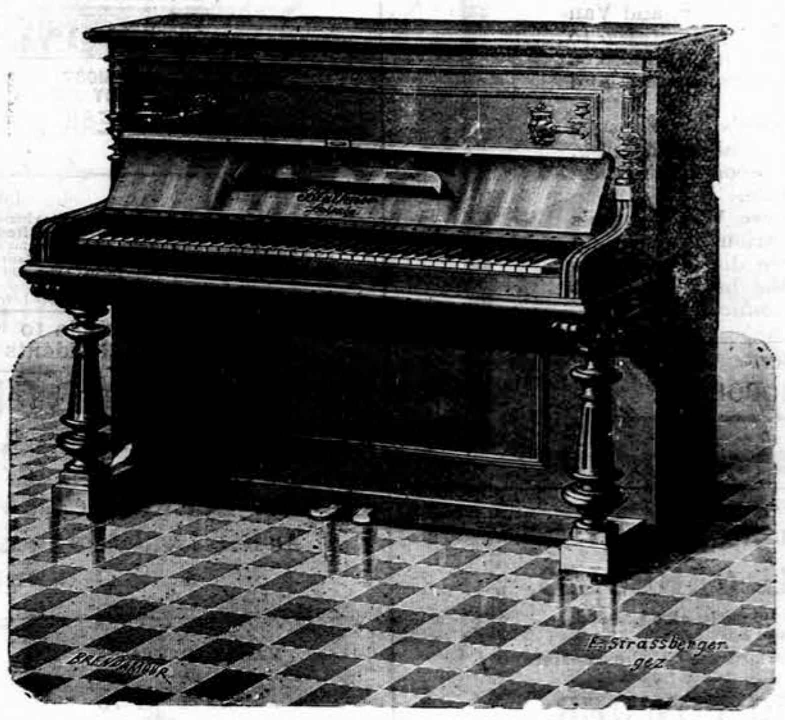

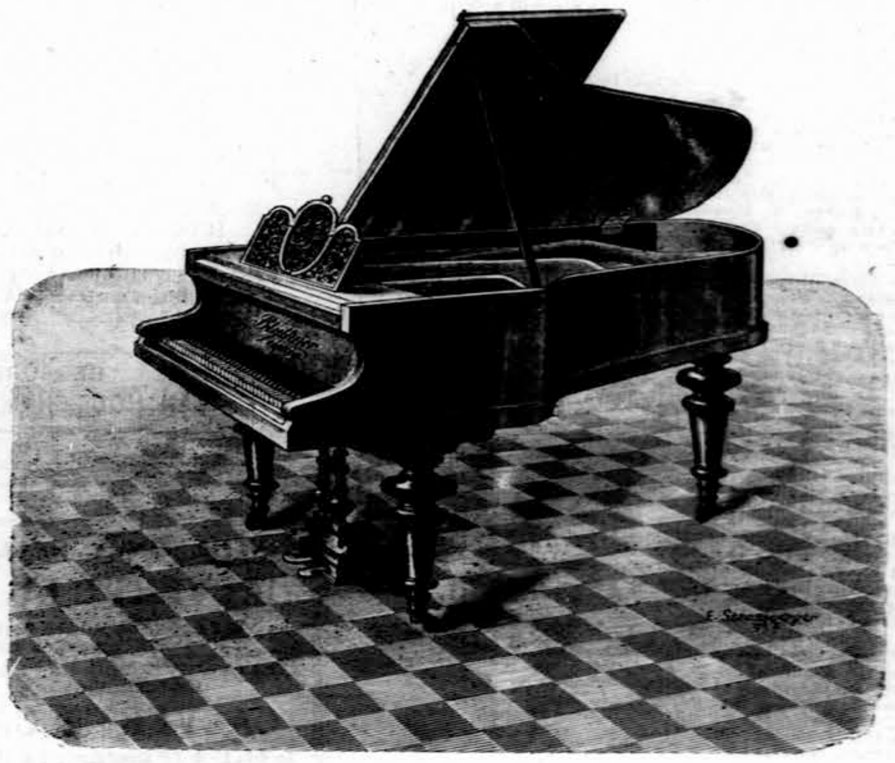

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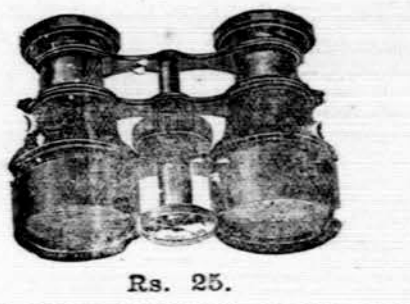

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